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THE SOCIAL CONDITION AND SOCIAL SERVICE TARGET POPULATIONS OF MONTANA'S COUNTIES

VOLUME II

TITLE XX NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROJECT

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

HELENA, MONTANA

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THE SOCIAL CONDITION AND SOCIAL SERVICE TARGET POPULATIONS OF MONTANA COUNTIES

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PREFACE

This report, Volume II, is one component of a Title XX needs assessment for the State of Montana. The other components are: Volume I, Social Services: A Background Statement; Volume II, Social Conditions and Social Services on Montana's Seven Indian Reservations; Volume IV, Three Survey Perspectives on Montana's Social Service Needs. Each of these volumes is intended to provide a different, but important perspective on Montana's social service needs.

This volume, The Social Condition and Social Service Target Populations of Montana Counties, is divided into two parts. Section one, entitled Secondary Data Analysis, is a study of the social conditions of Montana and its constituent counties using objective, statistical data routinely collected by state and federal agencies. This information, encompassing dimensions such as income, prevalence of disease, population size, and other factors has been molded into three descriptive indexes. The indexes describe and compare the degree of poverty, youth-hardship, and aging in each of the State's 56 counties.

The conceptual start of the Secondary Data Analysis began with the application of factor analysis techniques to a collection of 116 socio-economic-demographic variables available for the State of Montana. This study represents the first attempt to systematically apply social indicators to measure Montana's social conditions and, ultimately, the need for human services.

The second component of this report, Target Populations, examines the size of Montana's needy populations. The indexes presented in the Secondary Data Analysis specify the intensity of need, but do not link the

measurement to a specific number of individuals. This second dimension is met with a series of numerical estimates indicating the approximate number of individuals in need of social services. For planning purposes, this report identifies the locations most in need of social services and the relative size of the population to be served.

This report was funded in part by the Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, and produced by the Research Unit of the Office of Budget and Program Planning.

In conclusion, the Research Unit would like to acknowledge the Center for Social Research and Development at Denver University for their research work regarding factor analysis and social indicators. Since these endeavors provided the initial methodological perspective for the analysis in Section I of this report. A special thank you is extended to Dr. William McBroom, Ellen Slaughter and Gale Whiteneck for their very helpful research suggestions. Appreciation is also expressed to state and federal agencies, particularly the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, the Department of Institutions, and the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, for supplying the Research Unit with secondary data. And finally, special recognition is due to Diane Potter for her assistance in preparing the manuscript of this report.

SECTION ONE

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this needs assessment research project is to assess Montana's "social service" needs as related to Title XX, a recent amendment (1975) of the Social Security Act. This amendment mandates that there be a needs assessment study and that the study be comprehensive "to assure that ... all residents of, and all geographic areas in the State were taken into account." (P.L. 93-647). Part of the research design adopted to accomplish this end takes the form of a secondary analysis of existing data. This design is particularly suitable for fulfilling the Act's mandate by including all individuals and all geographic areas, since it bypasses the initial, massive data collection needed to compare all populations and places within Montana. A survey design could conceivably represent the entire State, but it could not provide data for specific geographical comparisons without enormous effort. Also, the survey does not always give objective criterea on which to evaluate need since it includes reported rather than actual conditions. However, surveys can contribute to understanding the State's social service needs. For further details see Volume IV.

Title XX of the Social Security Act largely replaces portions of Titles IV-A and VI. Title IV-A provides services aimed at helping parents or guardians of dependent children, while Title VI was geared at giving assistance and/or social services to the aged, handicapped and disabled. Previously, Titles IV-A and VI gave both benefits and/or supportive services to the recipients. Now, Title XX supplies the supportive and auxiliary services, while Title IV-A and VI continue to supply actual payment or benefits to the recipients. The goal of Title XX services is to enable individuals to be more self-sufficient,

self-supportive and to have the opportunity of living independent of institutional care when this is appropriate. Likewise, it can facilitate institutional placement when appropriate and can offer services directed at preventing abuse of individuals. A service can be adopted under Title XX if it helps to eliminate any identifiable condition(s) which prevents individuals from reaching their full potential.

Therefore, in addition to the supportive/auxiliary services of former Title IV-A and VI, Title XX can include a diverse variety of services if their objectives fall within the broad goals set by the Act, and the individuals served are eligible according to income requirements. By reforming these Titles and creating Title XX, states are allowed the opportunity to create social service programs in line with their own particular needs. However, it is stipulated that former services covered under Title IV-A and VI must be allocated at least 50% of this funding. Additionally, the allocation of funding for family planning is mandatory.

When assessing the needs of Montana it is, therefore, pertinent to consider general areas of need related to services for dependent children, the aged, the handicapped ... and those who are poverty-stricken in an overall sense, since income level determines almost every potential service which can be funded under Title XX.

The type of secondary analysis selected for this endeavor utilizes a multidimensional approach in defining concepts such as "poverty" ... "children in need" and "the aged in need." Composite indicators or indexes have been adopted for this purpose. These indicators measure potential need, not served need. An explanation of the exact methodology is presented in the next section. The unit of analysis upon which this report focuses is geographic area.

The concern for geographic analysis and taking all residents into account has been incorporated into the research design of this study by collecting and presenting all data on a county basis. This was the smallest, yet still manageable, unit that could be undertaken, although there appears to be adequate justification to suspect inequities or maldistribution of services even within the county unit. This pattern first emerged through our survey of Indian Reservations (Volume III). County level analysis appears to be the best method of establishing a manageable common denominator for geographic units even though many of the services funded by Title XX operate on either a regional or multi-county basis. It is always possible to aggregate data and arrive at regional figures, but is not possible to do the reverse. Another advantage to this approach lies in the fact that analysis of need based on regional and other multi-county units does not reveal the vast differences that exist among the counties when they are grouped together. For example, an extremely wealthy and an extremely poor county may be within the same region and even though one county's need is acute, this may be camouflaged by aggregating the data.

METHODOLOGY

The first step necessary when measuring anything is to establish a definition which includes a unit of measurement be it feet, meters, dollars, or years. This task is relatively simple in the physical world constructed of temporal and spatial dimensions since well-accepted units are readily available. However, when delving into a more abstract, conceptual realm this task becomes more difficult; the concept of "poverty" is illustrative. To assign units of measurement to concepts such as poverty involves the difficult task of deciding exactly which unit provides the best measure. "Operational definitions" have been used to achieve this end. An operational definition states how a complex concept will be defined according to measurable units of data. This method of measurement is what is generally referred to as indirect quantification, that is quantifying a concept by means of indicators. Questions of validity always persist concerning the fit between an operational definition and reality. Empirical findings must always be interpreted in the perspective of particular operational definitions. When considering complex concepts, it becomes increasingly difficult to assign a single variable as the unit of measurement and still obtain a good conceptual fit which will validly represent the concept. An approach to this measurement dilemma has been the application of multidimensional or multivariable analysis. What this means is that a concept is measured on several variables which are significantly related to the concept, and these measurements are then combined in a sound and meaningful way which more closely approximates the concept than would a single-variable measurement. Indexes, composed of several variables, have been created as instruments for this type of measurement. Indexes employed in this study are used to measure

particular types of "social service" needs and are crucial to an objective and empirical assessment of "service needs" and for provision of a factual foundation upon which program priorities can be established.

Multidimensional instruments have been used in the natural and physical sciences for some time and now occupy an important role in social research, as well. Unfortunately, the most common method of creating indexes has been to throw some variables together and call the aggregate an index. This process totally ignores the relationship among variables. However, it is possible to effectively determine the relationship among several variables via multiple correlations. By utilizing certain mathematical techniques, it is possible to discover the relationship among several variables simultaneously. This is accomplished by measuring each type of association while all other variables are held constant. This type of process is common to multi-correlational approaches and can be thought of as a grandiose extension of the classical, experimental model which includes "control" and "experimental" groups. Correlational analyses allow one to control variables using assumptions regarding sequential occurences. Thus, with correlational techniques it is the method of variable control which is important rather than the type of analysis.

Although several multivariable methods are currently used for index construction, one of the most popular and powerful methods is regression analysis or a derivation of this. This method can perform an analysis of the relationship between a number of independent (predictor) variables and a dependent (criterion) variable. Those familiar with statistics will recognize the advantage this method has over traditional tests involving analysis of variance, which require that predictor variables be uncorrelated. However, this approach is not entirely suitable

for the present research endeavor since it requires that the dependent variable be quantifiable at the onset. Additionally, it requires that *a priori* assumptions be made regarding important elements inherent to the conceptual framework, such that all final results are totally dependent upon what has been postulated to be important theoretically. Secondly, this method would not be compatible with this study since the present goals have been both to ascertain instruments for conceptual measurement as well as to apply the instruments to actual measurement.

Another well-respected multivariable technique, whose application has not been quite as extensive as that of regression analysis, is factor analysis. Factor analysis starts with the same base--multiple correlations, but the direction of analysis is quite different. It does not assume an *a priori* relationship among variables and is more of an exploratory technique to discover how numerous variables are related. Because of its unique role as a discovery tool, it plays an important role in generating theory and producing research instruments. By viewing the interrelationship both within and among clusters of variables, it provides an understanding of how variables are related in an overall sense to the theoretical construct. This approach is far superior to simply assuming that certain variables are relevant to conditions or concepts at hand. Therefore, factor analysis assists in defining the concepts. It does this specifically by replacing a large number of variables which may have little theoretical meaning with a smaller number of conceptually related variables. It uncovers data relationships without forcing onto the data any *a priori* conditions of what those relationships might be. The main assumption of factor analysis is that there are a large number of variables which are intercorrelated and whose relationships may be due to the presence of underlying factors which are related to the variables

in varying degrees. This means that variables will be clustered so that within any given cluster, correlations are high, whereas correlations between clusters will be relatively low. The assumption being made is that high intercorrelations within each cluster are due to the presence of a single factor representing that cluster (Blalock, 1960: 383-4). The task is to then associate a second factor with another cluster and so on until all prominent clusters have been indentified.

The following analogue may help one better comprehend the procedure:

> "An observer is positioned in such a manner that he can look down upon a crowded room of people. His job is to attempt to determine groups of people in the room by picking out clusters of people who are talking to each other. After determining the groups of people who are talking to each other, he can look more closely to see which people in each group are doing a lot of talking, which people are talking a moderate amount, which people are talking a little, and which people are not talking at all." (Center for Social Research Institute, July 1974: 178).

This type of illustration parallels the mathematical procedure used in factor analysis. That is, in the same manner that one can identify groups of people conversing and then identify the amount of talking people are doing within the groups, it is possible to look at large sets of data and decide which variables cluster together and then determine which variables are most closely associated with the dimension. These clusters of variables, as previously mentioned, are the "factors." Factor analysis, therefore, has an important function of producing an adequate taxonomy for describing areas of scientific concern. It is also extremely useful for developing instruments to measure the data variables which make up a taxonomy, and then constituent elements of the taxonomy can be used to explain or measure different phenomena.

As one psychologist so aptly stated, "Before quantification can advance very far there must be available information concerning what

to quantify." From factor analytic exercises it is hoped that better ideas will be developed of what should be measured in the domain of investigation. Which variables are going to be most helpful must be decided (Comrey, 1973: 242).

Therefore, by condensing a large array of variables into a conceptual set and then combining these into a single measurement unit (an index), quantification is possible on a very sophisticated level -- which allows for conceptual consideration. Since this is our goal, this method will be employed toward developing the necessary multidimensional tools for measuring certain "social service" needs.

OVERVIEW OF INDEXES

The Center for Research and Social Development of Denver University has gathered a multitude of 1970 Montana data from a variety of sources, such as the U. S. Census, other federal agencies, state agencies, etc. This data, in the form of demographic, economic and health variables, was arranged by counties on more than 100 variables. Using these files, cross-tabulations on all variables were performed which created voluminous correlational matrices. From these matrices a factor analysis was executed. The variables clustered together into distinct dimensions (CRSD, 1974), which have proven extremely useful for utilization in the assessment of the State's "social service" needs.

The first dimension to be described is termed the "poverty index." In general it measures a level of living. The utility of this index is exceptional since Title XX supports programs serving those people who are impoverished and might not otherwise be self-supporting or able to live independently of an institutional setting.

The second factor to be utilized is one representing a dimension of "youth-hardship." Measurement in this area is also extremely important since many of the programs available through Title XX are directed toward disadvantaged youth and generally take the form of pre-school care and various programs aimed at deterring older youth from correctional institutions.

Thirdly, there is an "index of aging." Again this is a concern of Title XX, because programs to assist the elderly have occupied an important role in keeping citizens independent and self-supportive.

Tables: (1-5), (7-13), and (15-23) contain rates or percentages on each variable and accompanying rank-ordering for each county (Appendix B). By standardizing the rates* (rankings remain the same), it is possible to compare the distribution on one variable with the distribution on another variable. More importantly, it is possible to sum the standardized scores for each county on the variables of the index, and arrive at a total composite score for each county (Table 6, 14, 24, in the Appendix and Tables A, B, C in the text). The necessity of this process is more readily apparent when one considers the great difference in variance surrounding each distribution. The composite scores of counties can then be ranked and divided into quartiles, such that, one can speak of each county regarding its rating on each of the indexes and its subsequent need for corresponding Title XX services. The value of this approach is that is allows a level of analysis which provides insight into areas of needs, aside from the mere population of areas. Of course, population is an important consideration, but too often it is the only consideration. Ideally, both the intensity of the need and the size of the population at risk should be viewed together.

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*Standardization here is the translation of a raw score (e.g. a rate or percentage) to a z score: that is, $z = \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma}$.

POVERTY INDEX

Now that the procedure for calculating a total composite standardized score for each county has been explained, a detailed description of each index is possible.

The first factor is best identified as a dimension of "poverty." From this dimension, the following major variables (CSRD; 1974) were extracted and best represent the factor:

(1) number of persons with income less than poverty
(2) median income of families
(3) number of Indians
(4) number of rural farm families
(5) number of low-weight births

For this factor the analysis has generated a truly varied, multi-faceted cluster of variables which include economic, demographic, and health indicators. Each of these variables is significantly related to the factor. The correlation is positive between the factor and three of the variables: (1) number of persons below poverty, (3) number of Indians, and (4) number of rural-farm families. However, for two of the variables: (2) median income of families and (5) number of low-weight births the correlations with the factor are negative. The essential assumption implicit in this approach is that the lower the rank , the greater the degree of poverty. This denotes that counties characterized by the greatest amount of poverty have the lowest median age, and lowest rate of low-weight births. The relationship between the economic variables and poverty seems quite evident. And, for Montana specifically , it is here demonstrated that the number of Indians and the number of rural-farm families is strongly bound to poverty. The

fifth measure, a health indicator, number of low-weight births is negatively associated with the factor. This means that counties which have a higher level of living have more low weight births. This is not what would be expected and is unique to Montana. Most likely this reflects birth weights among Montana's major ethnic group.

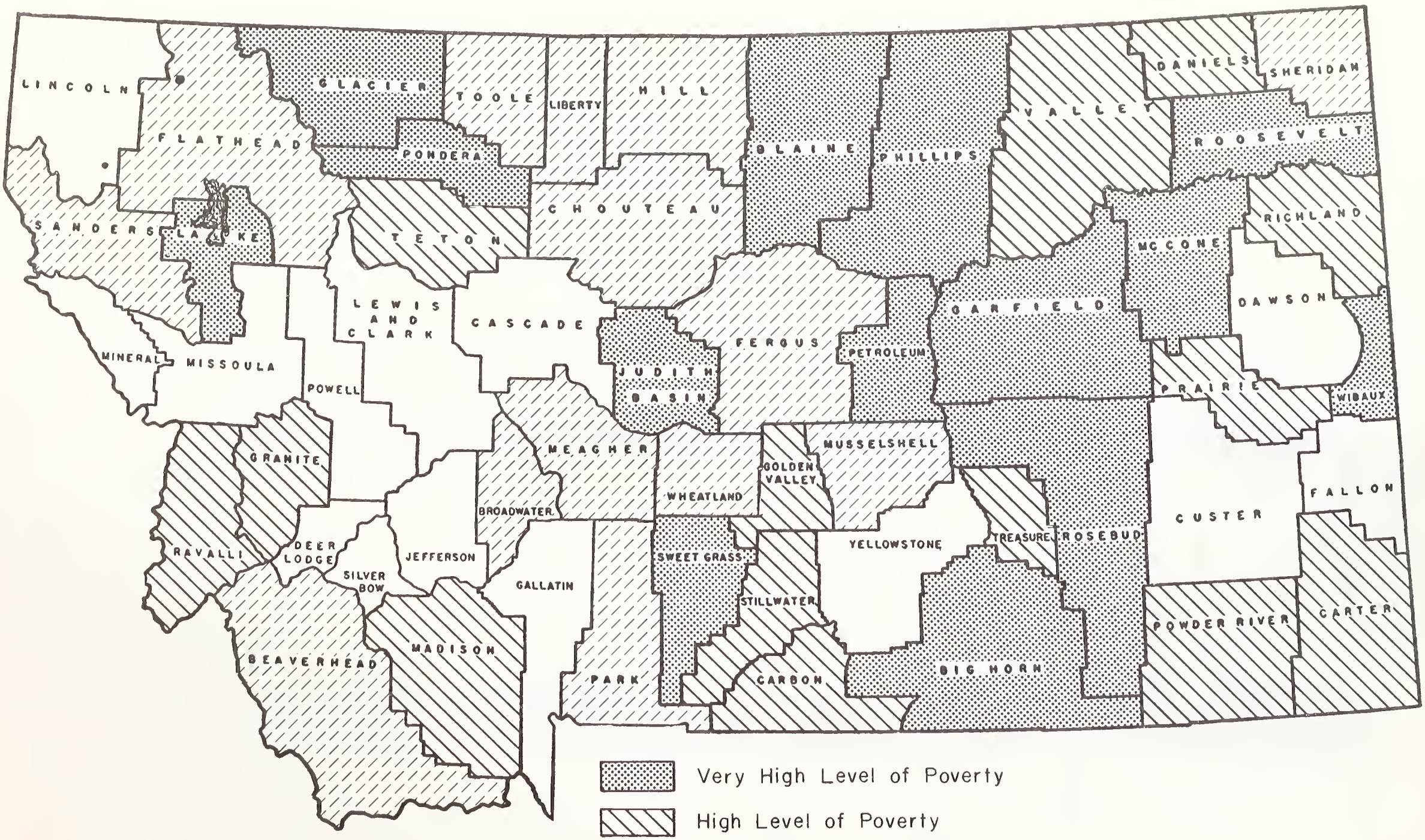
Since, at this point, the study is interested in the relative conditions in one county compared to those in another county, rates shall be used for variable measurement. That is, cases will be expressed in percent of population or cases per thousand population. The only exception is median income, since this is already a statistical expression; its units, of course, are dollars. A description of all variables including a definitional statement and the updating procedures employed is listed in Appendix A.

Tables 1-5 contain rates and standardized scores on each of the "poverty-index" variables by county: Tables 1a-5a contain the associated actual frequencies or incidence on each variable by county. These are contained in Appendix B. A composite poverty score (Table A) is included in this section. This score sums standardized scores on all variables for each county and then ranks them. Also included here is a map (Figure 1) which represents these results graphically. The counties here are divided into quartiles, each quartile representing a level of poverty. The first or lowest quartile is that which has the most severe level of poverty, while the fourth quartile has the least amount of poverty.

Table A. POVERTY INDEX by COUNTIES 1975

County	Composite Standardized Score	Rank
Blaine	6.9436	1
Big Horn	6.0757	2
Glacier	5.9682	3
Rosebud	4.8187	4
Petroleum	4.8146	5
Roosevelt	3.5085	6
Wibaux	3.4884	7
Lake	3.3294	8
Garfield	3.2189	9
Pondera	2.9629	10
Sweet Grass	2.8968	11
Judith Basin	2.6977	12
Phillips	2.5786	13
McCone	1.8124	14
Stillwater	1.4406	15
Powder River	1.4325	16
Golden Valley	1.4142	17
Carbon	1.2398	18
Prairie	1.1812	19
Richland	1.1342	20
Carter	.9690	21
Madison	.9432	22
Ravalli	.9258	23
Treasure	.8670	24
Daniels	.5845	25
Granite	.5815	26
Teton	.3642	27
Valley	.1923	28
Broadwater	-.1264	29
Liberty	-.2101	30
Wheatland	-.2616	31
Hill	-.3453	32
Meagher	-.4492	33
Musselshell	-.4834	34
Toole	-.6820	35.5
Chouteau	-.6820	35.5
Beaverhead	-.8332	37
Fergus	-.9156	38
Sanders	-.9345	39
Sheridan	-1.0650	40
Park	-1.5835	41
Flathead	-1.9078	42
Dawson	-2.1254	43
Custer	-2.5305	44
Fallon	-2.8670	45
Cascade	-3.4024	46
Jefferson	-3.5141	47
Yellowstone	-3.5223	48
Missoula	-3.8028	49
Gallatin	-3.8310	50
Mineral	-4.6931	51
Lincoln	-4.7675	52
Powell	-5.0241	53
Deer Lodge	-5.3595	54
Lewis & Clark	-5.5261	55
Silver Bow	-5.8015	56

FIGURE 1 DEGREE OF 1975 GENERAL POVERTY BY QUARTILE *



Very High Level of Poverty

High Level of Poverty

Moderate Level of Poverty

Low Level of Poverty

* Quartiles Determined by Rankings on Poverty Index (See Table 6)

Poverty Index Findings

This composite score clearly portrays a profile of Montana's "poverty." It depicts precisely where the magnitude of poverty is the greatest and where it is the smallest. Those counties ranking highest in the total standardized scores are the counties with the greatest degree of "poverty." Those ranking highest on the "poverty index" were calculated to be Blaine, Big Horn, Glacier, Rosebud, Petroleum, Roosevelt, Wibaux, Lake, Garfield, Pondera, Sweet Grass, Judith Basin, Phillips, and McCone, respectively. The total composite scores of the index are presented in Table A and Table 6, while the variables' rates with corresponding standardized scores, frequencies and rankings are listed in Tables 1 - 5(a), (Appendix B).

To gain more understanding of the nature of poverty in these counties it is desirable to further identify any distinguishable characteristics which set these counties apart from the rest of the State. Through further examination it is possible to think of the "poverty" counties as being divided into the following two groups:

(1) Blaine, Big Horn, Glacier, Rosebud, Roosevelt, Lake, and Pondera
(2) Petroleum, Wibaux, Garfield, Sweet Grass, Judith Basin, Phillips, and McCone

The first group contains counties on which an Indian reservation or a portion of a reservation is located. Additionally, each of these counties is characterized by a disproportionately large youthful population (population which is under 20 years of age). For these counties the youthful population is large when compared to the proportion of population under 20 for other counties (Table E: Age Cohorts 1975). For Montana, these counties have moderate-sized populations; that is, these counties

fall into the second quartile on a rank-ordering by county population size (Table 25). This signifies that those counties are more populous than approximately half the State's counties. Their populations range from 6800 (Blaine) to 17,000 (Lake).

Another related aspect is the pattern of population dispersion within counties. This is related to population density and interpreted by the rural-urban distribution of population. Within the first group of counties, it is quite noticeable that in spite of the moderately sized populations, the populations tend to be scattered and, therefore, more rural in nature. This is quite apparent when one considers either the size of communities within these counties or the proportion of <u>total</u> rural population per county. For example, within the largest reservation county (Glacier), 63.9% of the population resides in communities of less than 2500 population; actually the majority of these same residents live in places of less than 1000 population. An even more pronounced contrast of the urban-rural distribution is exhibited in Big Horn County. Here, 73.2% of the population lives in places of less than 1000. In Blaine, the highest-ranking poverty county, 100.0% of the population resides in communities of less than 2500; the majority of these residents actually live in communities of less than 1000. Likewise, the majority of residents in Pondera, Roosevelt, and Rosebud counties live in places where the population is less than 2500 (1970 U.S. Census: 28-12).

Another demographic measure which is quite akin to population analysis is the level of community development. What is manifest in these counties is actually the absence of a very substantial level of community development. What this implies is a lack of what has been referred to

as functional differentiation or community organization (Hawley, 1965). This phenomena usually accompanies the growth of a population and is spurred by competition. Community organization implies the presence of a diversified economic base accompanied by an array of varied occupational categories. Without differentiation there is a community base which is homogenous: all people are more or less supporting their existence in the same manner. This type of community structure is predominate among the reservation communities. An indication of this is apparent when viewing categories of employment in these areas. There is not much occupational diversity (U.S. 1970 Census: 215-220; Denver Research Institute 1975: 22). This type of demographic pattern is somewhat similar to that exemplified in many Asian countries where urbanization and industralization have not developed concomitantly (Bresse, 1966).

One social theorist, Durkheim, has suggested that "social density" (i.e.,the frequency of contacts and exchanges), is more important for the progression of differentiation and organization than physical density. This is extremely pertinent to understanding the community organization within Indian reservation communities since these populations do not experience any real equilibrium of exchange with the rest of the State regarding services and commodities. These populations are not sufficiently differentiated such that they can provide services and commodities for themselves. Yet, the outside areas are anxious to supply them without any real exchange. A typical example of this exists on Montana's smallest reservation. Here all commodities and services are purchased in the nearest off-reservation community, yet only <u>one</u> person from the reservation is employed in that community (see Volume III). When an area is not sufficiently diversified, it can only support a

limited number of people in establised roles or enterprises, and the usual alternative to differentiation is out-migration. That is, those that cannot be absorbed into gainful employment within the area are forced to move elsewhere in search of employment opportunities. This is substantiated by the out-migration experienced in these counties. They all have experienced out-migration since 1960 and continue to experience it presently. Between 1970-1975, the percentage of population lost through out-migration for these counties ranged from -1.2% (Sweet Grass) to -15.0% (Garfield), (Table 27). This migration pattern is indicative of a prevailing type of economic condition which characterizes either a declining or stagnant economy. It might be noted that although a similar ailing economic condition exists in the other high poverty counties the migration patterns differ.

Although most of the Indian counties experienced out-migration between 1960-1970, the pattern is now reversing and those counties appear to be gaining population through in-migration. It is thought that this may be brought about by the temporary type of migration experienced by Indians. They appear to leave and then return to their original locale regardless of its depressed economic conditions. Likewise, it appears that even if the local economy cannot fully support its population, the Indian residents tend to hang on, rather than migrating out and, therefore, chose unemployment rather than out-migration. This is not atypical of what has been observed with other minority groups in the United States. Compared with the white population, minority groups tend not to migrate as often nor as geographically far. They are usually hindered in venturing out due to limited finances coupled by the fear of impending discrimination. Additionally, they may be more bound to familiar and social groups at home.

The second group of counties, i.e., Petroleum, Garfield, McCone, Judith Basin, Sweet Grass, and Wibaux have some rather distinct characteristics in common. First of all, all these counties are composed of very small populations. All but one are located in the lowest quartile of population. Populations range from 700 (Petroleum) to 2800 (Sweet Grass). Not one of these counties has a community of over 2500 people. In fact, most of these populations are located in areas with less than 1000 people. Even more extreme are Garfield, Judith Basin, McCone, and Petroleum counties whose total populations are located in communities of 1000 or less (U.S. Census 1970: 28-12).

Like the other poverty counties, the economic base is not diversified and tends to be primiarily agricultural (1970 U.S. Census: 215-220). Most of these counties are characterized by older populations, particularly: Judith Basin, Wibaux, and Sweet Grass. As shown in Table 15, each of these counties falls into the highest quartile regarding percent of population 65 years and older. The fact that all these rural communities are experiencing out-migration exaggerates this aged situation. Migration tends to be quite selective in drawing out the youngest most productive adults from areas and subsequently increasing the dependency ratio.

Another characteristic which permeates all the "poverty" areas is a severe inequality of wealth within the counties, as exhibited by a very skewed distribution of incomes. In this case, what exists is a few very rich residents and many more poorer residents. This feature is not saliant when one views single economic indicators. However, when several indicators are viewed together, this is apparent. For example, a comparison between family income and median family income gives a measure of skewness

regarding economic distribution. The skewness demonstrates the extreme nature of the economic distribution system so typical of agricultural areas. The larger the ratio of per capita income to medium income the greater the variance among family incomes. As shown in Table 27, McCone, Judith Basin, Pondera, Phillips, Blaine, Roosevelt, Hill and Garfield all have an exceedingly high ratio in this respect. This illustrates a condition made up of a minority of wealthy and a majority of poor people and is probably the result of high amounts of unemployment, under-employment and seasonal work. Each of these elements is common to rural, agricultural areas. Lake County does not fall into this scheme, but its poverty is readily explained by the fact that it has a sizeable dependent population. This distribution is bimodal being characterized by both a disproportionately large number of youth, as well as a disproportionately large number of elderly, plus a modest number of Indian inhabitants vested with a different life-style. Big Horn is also not one of the highly skewed counties, but there the income level existing is at such a low level it is not necessary to look beyond a single economic indicator. That is, the vast majority are living at a low economic level. Petroleum is also unique because its ratio of per capita income to median income is the lowest of all counties (.851). By being lower than 1.000, skewness in the opposite direction is demonstrated. That is, there are more families above the average income level than below it, but because the per capita income is so low it suggests that even though a minority are below the average income, they must be extremely poor to pull the ratio to such a low level.

Therefore, the conditions of the "poverty" counties can be further explained by their age structure, dependency ratios, population sizes,

urban-rural distributions, level of community development, and the nature of the economic distribution system. With each of these characteristics lies a portion of the explanation of why these are poverty counties. These explanations are most important to those seeking to ameliorate social ills through a social service delivery system, since the indexes point out where certain types of human problems are most severe. In the concluding portion of this section, a discussion of the applicability of social services to these needs will be presented.

YOUTH-HARDSHIP INDEX

The second index developed via the factor analysis method represents a dimension of "youth-hardship." This implies a situation in which disproportionately large youthful populations exist in conjunction with phenomena reflective of hardship situations. The variables elicited from the second configuration of correlations (CSRD, 1974) forms the following index:

(1) Fetal deaths
(2) Live births
(3) Population under 5 years of age
(4) Median age
(5) AFDC cases (Aid to Families with Dependent Children)
(6) Hepatitis cases
(7) Salmonellosis and shigellosis cases

Each of these variables correlates highly with the overall dimension; all, except (4) median age, are positively associated with the factor; median age is negatively related to the factor. This means that the greater a county's rate of fetal deaths, live births, population under 5, AFDC cases, hepatitis cases, salmonellosis and shigellosis cases, the greater is the extent of youth-hardship. In this index, the lower the median age, the greater is the extent of youth-hardship.

Obviously, the rate of live births, the percent of population under 5, and the median age are all measuring different aspects of youth in an attempt to identify the presence of a youth profile. Three of the variables, the rates for fetal deaths, hepatitis, salmonellosis and shigellosis, are fundamentally health characteristics or morbidity measures. They are all indicative of a level of living. Hepatitis, salmonellosis and shigellosis are all diseases which generally arise from a lack of sanitation which has been associated with poverty.

Calculation of a county's youth-hardship score follows the same general procedure as used in the application of the poverty scale. For each county a rate is calculated for each of the index's variables, since this removes the effect of population. These rates are then standardized and summed to create the composite index score for each county. The total scores are then ranked (Table 14). Those counties in the top quartile have the most severe degree of youth-hardship. Tables 7-13 contain the county rates for each variable of the index. Tables 7a-13a are the corresponding frequency counts, also rank ordered (Appendix B). Definitions of the variables are presented in Appendix A. Table B, the composite index score, is included in this chapter as is a map (Figure 2) which demonstrates visually the same relationship among counties.

Youth-Hardship Index Findings

The counties which placed in the top quartile of this index are those which have the most severe extent of "youth-hardship." Those counties in the order of their hardship are: Big Horn, Roosevelt, Glacier, Rosebud, Blaine, Hill, Cascade, Valley, Lincoln, Mineral, Granite, Silver Bow, Missoula, and Yellowstone. These counties can be thought of as comprising three groups based on particular characteristics they have in common in addition to their rating on the "youth-hardship" index. They can be grouped as follows:

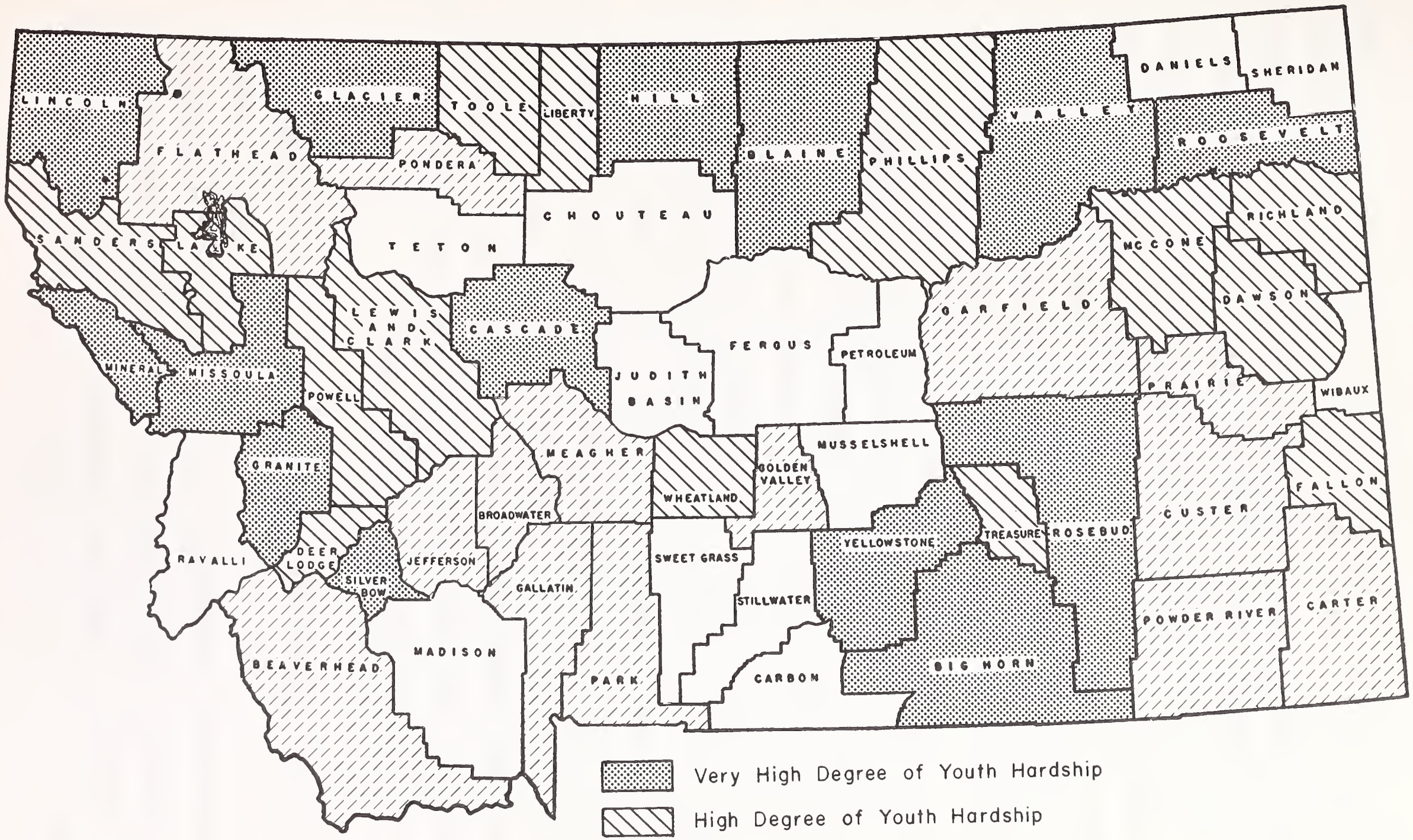
(1) Big Horn, Roosevelt, Glacier, Rosebud, Blaine, Hill and Valley
(2) Cascade, Silver Bow, Missoula and Yellowstone
(3) Lincoln, Mineral and Granite

The counties listed in the first group are, again, the sites of Indian reservations or portions of an Indian reservation. As previously noted,

Table B. YOUTH - HARDSHIP INDEX by COUNTY 1975

County	Composite Standardized Score	Rank
Big Horn	14.3879	1
Roosevelt	13.6606	2
Glacier	13.2576	3
Rosebud	9.8574	4
Blaine	8.9397	5
Hill	5.9042	6
Cascade	4.7174	7
Valley	4.6147	8
Lincoln	3.8340	9
Mineral	3.4678	10
Granite	2.9956	11
Silver Bow	1.9738	12
Missoula	1.9362	13
Yellowstone	1.8276	14
Lake	1.7914	15
Fallon	1.3389	16
Richland	.9704	17
Liberty	.9392	18
Dawson	.3984	19
Lewis & Clark	.3815	20
Powell	.2639	21
Wheatland	.0099	22
Treasure	.0066	23
Sanders	- .0314	24
Phillips	- .0804	25
McCone	- .2946	26
Toole	- .3572	27
Deer Lodge	- .4487	28
Powder River	- .6282	29
Jefferson	- .7145	30
Pondera	- .7323	31
Beaverhead	- .8014	32
Prairie	- .9189	33
Custer	-1.0233	34
Gallatin	-1.8826	35
Meagher	-2.1138	36
Carter	-2.1684	37
Flathead	-2.4290	38
Broadwater	-2.5235	39
Garfield	-2.7458	40
Golden Valley	-2.9593	41
Park	-3.1850	42
Daniels	-3.4239	43
Musselshell	-3.5300	44
Petroleum	-3.6984	45
Wibaux	-3.7565	46
Ravalli	-4.5163	47
Choteau	-4.6535	48
Fergus	-4.9148	49
Teton	-4.9848	50
Sheridan	-5.2685	51
Judith Basin	-5.5500	52
Sweet Grass	-6.1161	53
Stillwater	-6.4295	54
Carbon	-6.7238	55
Madison	-7.8254	56

FIGURE 2 DEGREE OF 1975 YOUTH HARDSHIP BY QUARTILE *



Very High Degree of Youth Hardship

High Degree of Youth Hardship

Moderate Degree of Youth Hardship

Low Degree of Youth Hardship

* Quartiles Determined by Rankings on Poverty Index (See Table 14)

these counties are not only characterized as being high in overall poverty, as demonstrated in the preceding table (Table A), but they are now also shown to have an extremely high level of youth-hardship. This is not a surprise, considering the fact that they are relatively poor and have very youthful populations. The youthful populations in these areas can probably be accounted for by three factors. Rural areas have always had higher fertility ratios than urban areas. Cultural values pertaining to family size are not the same among all ethnic groups, especially among American Indians. In fact, in Montana, the fertility rate for Indians is more than double that for the rest of the population (Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, 1972: 16). The birth rate is 36.2 births per 1000 population for Indians, while there are 14.9 births per 1000 for whites. Thirdly, the facilities and services for controlling fertility may not be as accessible in rural areas.

As previously noted in the discussion of the "poverty index," youthful populations live in areas which can be considered relatively rural, underdeveloped and/or characterized by a radical maldistribution of incomes. While the other rural areas have moderately high fertility rates, they do not have the preponderance of youth that the reservation counties have. This can be explained partially by migration patterns since most non-reservation rural counties have experienced out-migration. Again, those most likely to leave the rural areas are young adults either with pre-school age children or no children yet.

The second group of counties ranking high on the "youth-hardship" index are the most populous counties of the State: Cascade, Silver Bow, Missoula, and Yellowstone, respectively. It must be remembered that the presence of these counties is not a reflection of population size, since this is controlled by using rates, although these counties do also contain the largest number of young.

The "youth-hardship" index reveals that within these urban areas, which are not adversely afflicted with poverty in an overall sense, there are very intense, difficult situations which link youth and hardship. In the midst of relative affluence, there are real pockets or hardship and these pockets of hardship encompass young children and youth. Being disadvantaged economically in the midst of affluence is another aspect worthy of speculation, for this may intensify the hardship by extending the amount of perceived hardship beyond the actual condition (i.e. relative deprivation).

Furthermore, these urban areas have been gaining population through in-migration such that the increase in the youthful proportion of the population is not due solely to fertility, but to migration itself. Therefore, the explanation of the youthful age distribution rests more with the age structure of the county than with fertility (Table 28). Cascade differs from Missoula, Silver Bow and Yellowstone in that it has been losing population since 1970 through out-migration while the other three have been gaining through in-migration (T a b l e 26). However, when one observes the age-structure of the migrants based on past migrations, it becomes obvious that although Cascade is losing population in an overall sense, it is gaining young adults between the ages of 20-30. This cannot be detected by merely looking at the out-migration for the county since this figure is an out-migration total which camouflages the amount of in-migration.

Another urban area, Silver Bow, has a rather unususal age structure. It has a disproportionately high proportion of youth, but it also has a disproportionately high per cent of aged (Table D). This bimodal distribution is very similar to the age structure found in Lake county.

Both counties have high concentrations of youth and elderly, but less population than what is normally expected in the middle-aged cohorts of population.

The third group of counties which rank high in youth-hardship is composed of Lincoln, Mineral and Granite. Mineral and Granite are extremely rural in character. All of their respective populations reside in locales of less than 1000 persons. Lincoln is also primarily rural. In 1970, 72.8% of the population of the county resided in communities of less than 2500 population. This percentage is probably greater now, since the Libby Dam has been completed. Lincoln county is now experiencing a high rate of out-migration inevitably experienced by boom-towns after the boom is over.

Of those who came with the construction boom, those most likely to stay on in the community are those with school-age children. People most likely to leave the area will be middle-aged persons with few community or family ties, that is, single individuals, or families without dependent children in school. Also, the communities such as those in Lincoln county, which have experienced rapid growth and then sharp decline are plagued with almost insurmountable social and economic problems. The boom influences the need for social services; decline leaves behind a less productive and/or dependent population and fewer resources to finance service needs. The experience of Lincoln county can serve as a model for future events in the rural counties of southeastern Montana.

In conclusion, the counties with the most severe youth-hardship circumstances are those which contain one of the following characteristics: an Indian reservation, a major urban center or a rural declining or stagnant economy. Both fertility and migration share in creating these youthful populations. A discussion of recommendations regarding appropriate social services for these counties is presented in the conclusion of this chapter.

AGING INDEX

The "aging index," like the preceding two indexes, is a product of factor analysis. Again presuming that the multivariable instrument is superior to a single-variable tool, the following variables were extracted from the matrix:

(1) population 65 and over
(2) number of deaths
(3) number of deaths due to cerebrovascular disease
(4) number of deaths due to cancer
(5) number of deaths due to heart disease
(6) number of deaths due to pneumonia and influenza
(7) number of deaths due to other causes
(8) number of deaths due to accidents
(9) number of infant deaths

Each of these variables is significantly and positively correlated with the factor and each of the variables is intercorrelated with "old age." Hence, the greater the proportion of population over 65 and the greater the number of deaths (variables 2-8) for each category of cause, then the more aged the population. Also, because the rate for infant deaths is shown to be positively correlated with the factor, this means that the greater the number of infants dying--the greater the proportion of older population remaining.

By applying this index to the concept of aging it allows one to think of aging as a "process" rather than in definitional terms of years. Most of the index mortality variables are a result of the aging process. These variables, although highly correlated with age can occur quite independent of chronological age.

Again, as with the other indexes each variable is converted to either a percentage or rate for each county, with rates standardized

and summed to produce the total composite score for each county. These rates and scores are listed in Appendix B (Tables 15-23). The composite scores ranked and presented in quartiles are listed in Table C of this chapter as is Figure 3 which presents the "aging" profile of Montana on a map.

Aging Index Findings

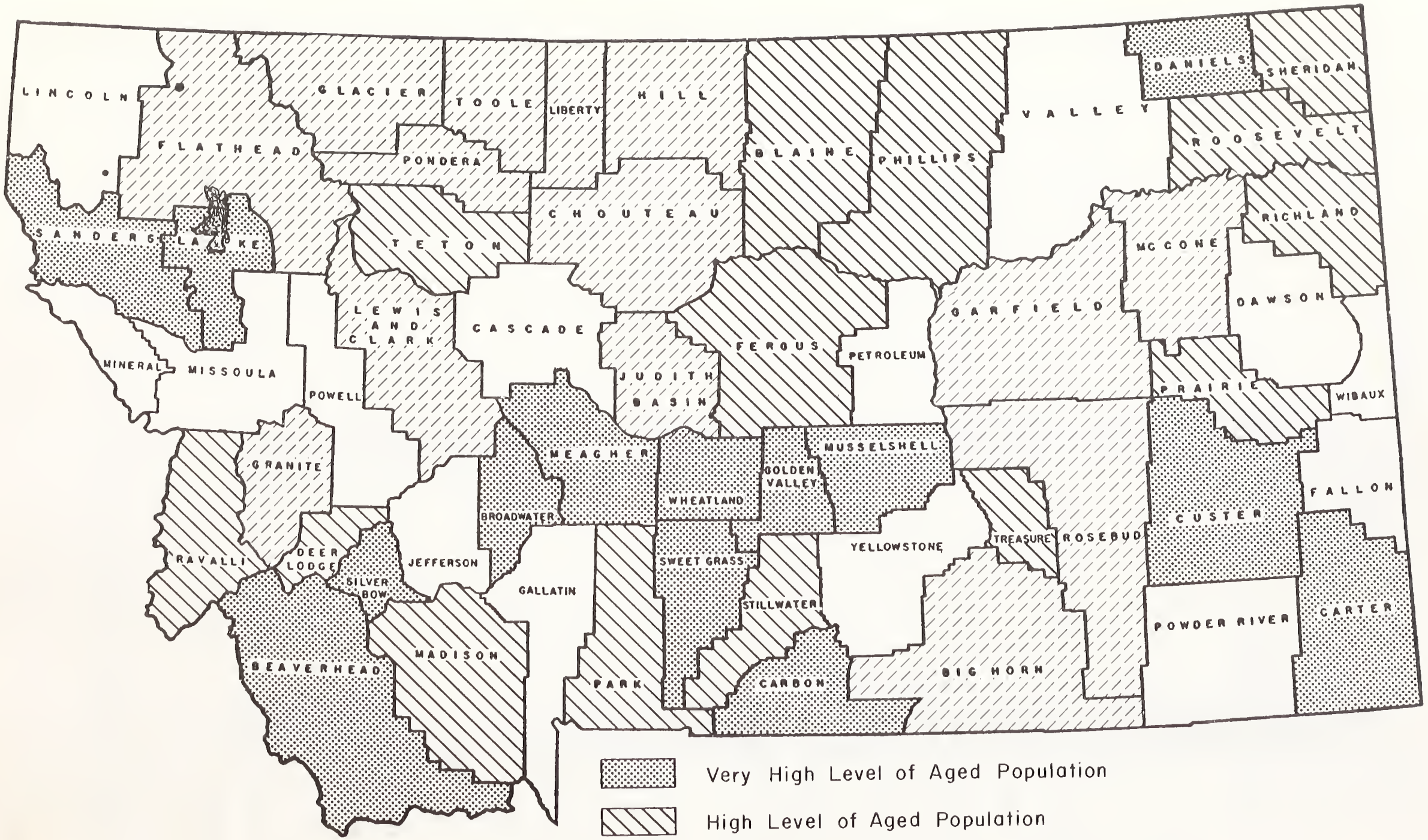
The composite index identifies where Montana's "aged" or "aging" populations are located, and where the concentration of the "aged" is the greatest. Those ranking highest on this index have the most aged populations and are listed respectively as follows: Wheatland, Sweet Grass, Meagher, Musselshell, Golden Valley, Silver Bow, Custer, Sanders, Carbon, Broadwater, Carter, Beaverhead, Daniels, and Lake.

A very important consideration of this index is that it measures the concept of "aging" as not simply a count of the elderly. The differences between the high ranking aged counties portrayed by this index (Table 24) and the age cohorts of Table 28 are clearly visible. The index uses a set of mortality indicators in conjunction with a measure of years to develop this sensitivity which is essential in considering the ultimate goal of measuring the need for social services. Those people having difficulty, and therefore, in need of social services available to older citizens are not clearly identified by their age alone. There is many an octogenerian who is more self-sufficient and independent than his younger counterparts. This fact has been readily recognized by some aging programs by their extension of senior citizen services to Indians who are forty-five years of age or older when the remaining population is deemed eligible at age sixty

Table C. AGING INDEX by COUNTY 1975

County	Composite Score	Rank
Wheatland	13.4086	1
Sweet Grass	9.8844	2
Meagher	9.7542	3
Musselshell	9.3320	4
Golden Valley	8.5560	5
Silver Bow	7.3518	6
Custer	6.6799	7
Sanders	6.5793	8
Carbon	5.2970	9
Broadwater	4.1637	10
Carter	4.1427	11
Beaverhead	4.1005	12
Daniels	4.0295	13
Lake	3.7330	14
Madison	3.7183	15
Fergus	3.0101	16
Roosevelt	2.6869	17
Ravalli	2.6012	18
Park	2.4664	19
Sheridan	2.2868	20
Blaine	2.1591	21
Phillips	1.9467	22
Stillwater	1.7316	23
Prairie	0.7499	24
Teton	0.6836	25
Deer Lodge	0.0887	26
Treasure	0.0486	27
Richland	-0.7253	28
Rosebud	-1.1442	29
Big Horn	-1.1839	30
Granite	-1.2217	31
Lewis & Clark	-1.5349	32
Toole	-1.5993	33
Chouteau	-1.7079	34
Flathead	-1.9635	35
McCone	-1.9703	36
Liberty	-1.9768	37
Judith Basin	-2.0022	38
Garfield	-2.3132	39
Pondera	-2.3348	40
Hill	-2.3514	41
Glacier	-2.6774	42
Powell	-3.3482	43
Wibaux	-3.8546	44
Mineral	-4.3977	45
Valley	-4.8359	46
Dawson	-5.1951	47
Fallon	-5.6325	48
Jefferson	-5.6974	49
Powder River	-6.8549	50
Yellowstone	-6.9258	51
Cascade	-8.4347	52
Gallatin	-9.1432	53
Petroleum	-9.2062	54
Lincoln	-10.2892	55
Missoula	-10.8583	56

FIGURE 3 DEGREE OF 1975 AGING BY QUARTILE *



Very High Level of Aged Population

High Level of Aged Population

Moderate Level of Aged Population

Low Level of Aged Population

* Quartiles Determined by Rankings of Variables in Aging Index (See Table 24)

or older. This is quite logical when one considers the differential death rates of the two groups. In Montana, the death rate is almost 20% higher for Indians than for the rest of the population. (Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, 1974:12.) It is evident that Indians age at a much faster rate, die at an earlier age.

Aged counties can probably best be thought of as composing two major groups:

(1) Silver Bow, Beaverhead, Custer
(2) Wheatland, Sweet Grass, Meagher, Musselshell, Golden Valley, Sanders, Carbon, Broadwater, Carter, Daniels and Lake.

All counties within the first group have sizeable urban populations. In each of these counties, more than 50% of the population is urban. All three counties lost population between 1960-1970. However, since 1970 Silver Bow and Beaverhead have been gaining in population although rather modestly.

For all the remaining counties the key descriptor is, again, their rurality. Although Lake, Sanders, and Carbon have moderate sized populations for this State, the dispersion of this population is totally rural. Each of the three counties' populations reside in places of less than 2500, with the majority in areas of less than 1000 population. All other counties follow the same pattern, many being so rural that no one resides in a community or settlement of more than 1000 population. Since about half of these latter counties are losing population via out-migration, it places an increased burden on the elderly, since those leaving are the younger, more productive members who are most able to care for the elderly.

Despite high rankings on the "aging index" these counties, for the most part, are not the poorest as measured by the "poverty index," even though elderly populations are usually characterized by small fixed incomes. The only counties with both the most depressed economic conditions and a preponderance of elderly are Sweet Grass and Lake. Certainly Sweet Grass's poverty is explained more by the aged, declining nature of the population than is Lake's poverty since Lake is characterized by both a very youthful and a very aged population.

As has been already recognized, aged populations in Montana tend to be extremely rural. This compounds the problem of delivering social services because rurality raises the costs (social and economic) of outreach, communication, transportation, and other factors which impact service effectiveness. Recommendations for appropriate services for these counties are discussed in the conclusion of this chapter.

DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED

An important past and present recipient of Title XX funding has been services for the developmentally disabled (DD). The definition of a developmentally disabled person is an individual who is suffering from any condition closely related to mental retardation and which requires treatment similar to that needed by the retarded. It can include disabilities stemming from mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or other neurological conditions.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to analyze the prevalence of this particular condition in the same manner used in the preceding categories of need. That is, the application of an index to measure strictly DD related needs was not possible. The reason for this difficulty is that to develop a multidimensional index there must be some type of enumeration or census which describes exactly how many DD's exist and where they are geographically located. That information does not exist, at least at the level of reliability required for an index of this type. One difficulty encountered when trying to enumerate these individuals is the broad definition of a developmental disability, and the rather varied, known and unknown causes of these defects. For example, it would be useful if the U.S. Census could add this type of question to their present schedule; however, considering that approximately 85% of the mentally retarded are mildly retarded rather than substantially retarded (President's Committee on Mental Retardation, 1976), it would be an obstacle in itself to define the mildly retarded. One might very well decline to define these individuals as such, if labeling is truly a concern.

Those DD individuals substantially affected by their disorder could be more easily enumerated if the provision for data collection were made on some types of deformities and defects which are recognized at birth. If this method of collection could be further refined such that it would coincide with the definition of a substantially effected developmental disability, good estimates for this type of substantial handicap could at least be ascertained. From the above source, the number of DD's born between 1970-1975 can be estimated. This, of course, cannot be construed to prove how many pre-school DD's are in these counties for the following reasons:

(1) These are only the most severe cases, and possibly not all of them.
(2) The mortality rate among these persons is not exactly known, although it is believed to be significantly higher than for other persons. Therefore, it is impossible to accurately survive these individuals as age-cohorts to the present date.
(3) It is not known how many of these particular handicapped persons are now residents of Boulder Hospital and, in turn, which may now have been deinstitutionalized into other communities. Therefore, place of birth would not assist in the decision of where there is the greatest need for the appropriate services.

However, from what is available concerning the place of some DD births in Montana, it appears that impoverished areas are disproportionately over-represented (calculated from 1970-1975 data supplied by the Dept. of Health and Environmental Sciences). This is congruent with what other observers of the handicapped have already stated. One source claims "that three-fourths of the Nation's mentally retarded are to be found in the isolated and impoverished urban and rural slums." The explanation for this statement is that the high rate of malnutrition, high incidence of disease and other health problems, especially the

inadequacies of pre-natal care, are linked with retardation cases (President's Committee on Retardation, 1976). Accepting this position suggests that high priority areas or areas which have disproportionately large numbers of developmentally disabled persons would be the same counties listed as having the highest level of poverty as measured by the "poverty index." These counties would include: Blaine, Big Horn, Glacier, Petroleum, Rosebud, Wibaux, Sweet Grass, Judith Basin, Phillips and McCone. Additionally, attention should be directed to counties with extremely high rankings on the "youth-hardship index" which are not included in the poverty-index. These counties include: Cascade, Silver Bow, Missoula, Yellowstone, Granite, Lincoln, and Mineral. It is within this latter group that one might expect particular youth-hardship setting the stage for future retardation and other neurological difficulties.

The present DD programs, as funded under Title XX, are primarily geared more toward the substantially handicapped than the mildly handicapped. The latter are serviced primarily by the public school systems through special education. If they are not presently served by existing programs, this is probably because the handicaps are not readily identifiable. Considering this, not only should the total number of DD's be viewed, but special emphasis should be given to those who are substantially handicapped, since they are the most likely receipients of Title XX supported services.

Again, it must be born in mind that the causes of these difficulties are somewhat varied and certainly not all can be attributed to conditions of poverty. Certainly a variety of conditions have a genetic

base, or are the result of some temporary biochemical malfunction. Nevertheless, there is mounting evidence to indicate that the majority of these cases are associated with poverty conditions.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The counties which rank highest on the composite index of poverty are: Blaine, Big Horn, Glacier, Petroleum, Rosebud, Wibaux, Sweet Grass, Judith Basin, Phillips, and McCone. This index depicts a need, in each of the counties, for general types of social services for the economically disadvantaged. The high poverty counties are not populous, but have the most intense poverty condition or setting.

In these counties there is a great need for supportive services with which to ease the burden of poverty and allow individuals to be more self-sufficient or able to live independent of institutional care. Many of the existing services provided by S.R.S. through Title XX are applicable to this need including: transportation, homemaker chores, meals on wheels, day care services, foster homes, youth programs, legal services, family planning, adjustment services for adults, protective services for children and youth, information and referral. In addition, programs for the developmentally disabled (e.g., day training, respite care, and vocational training) are most required in these locales due to the strong association between poverty and the occurance of developmental disabilities.

The second index, the "youth-hardship" index, indicates that Big Horn, Roosevelt, Glacier, Rosebud, Blaine, Hill, Cascade, Valley, Lincoln, Mineral, Granite, Silver Bow, Missoula, and Yellowstone counties have the greatest condition of youth-hardship. Title XX services particularly well-suited for these counties are those aimed at assisting youth or the parents of youth. Those areas most in need of youth services predominately are either counties with Indian reservations or counties with the largest urban populations. Given the relative difference in the

"poverty condition" of reservation versus urban counties, youth services should be emphasized in reservation counties in preference to urban areas. Recommended youth services would include day-care, foster care, diversion and intervention programs. Diversionary programs refer to activities such as Outward Bound, Big-brothers/Big-sisters, etc. Although the fourteen counties which placed in the first quartile of the youth-hardship index have the most service need for child and youth services, the entire State has a pressing need for these types of activities or services. This need is substantiated when one views the age-structure of Montana. The proportion of youth is very high, especially when related to the number of youth receiving social services. (For information about social services to youth see: Montana State Plan for Soc. Serv.: 1975.)

One special type of service which the State does not presently offer, yet which appears desirable, is some form of youth counseling (see Vol. IV). County social workers usually deal with heads of households and with probation officers focused on youth disciplinary functions, there is an absence of "middle-ground"services that would provide some type of counseling or related help for distraught youth. The State's mental health centers do not currently have sufficient outreach capability nor are they presently structured to adequately meet this need.

On the third composite index, the index of aging the following counties ranked highest:

> Wheatland, Sweet Grass, Meagher, Musselshell, Golden Valley, Silver Bow, Custer, Sanders, Carbon, Broadwater, Carter, Beaverhead, Daniels and Lake.

These counties are extremely rural in character with the exception of Custer, Silver Bow and possibly Beaverhead. The counties most in need of aging services are, almost entirely, rural, declining counties. As demonstrated with the other indexes, the counties represented here do

not necessarily have the largest numerical concentrations of elderly, but do have the greatest percentage of aged in need of social services. The estimated number of older citizens is listed in the following section of this volume (Table E).

The type of services Title XX can support, and which are particularly appropriate for older citizens in these counties, are: transportation, homemaker chores, meals on wheels, respite care, and adjustment services for adults. Special attention must be given toward providing these services for the aged in the counties mentioned above.

The three indexes consistently illustrate that counties in "need" are characterized by their rurality. This condition holds true for the highest quartile of poverty counties, aging counties, and for the majority of the youth-hardship counties. A rural setting further aggravates social service needs because access to available services is a major problem in itself.

As the movement from rural to urban areas continues, conditions of general welfare in the rural areas can be expected to worsen. The plight of those remaining in the rural areas is already cursed by geographical isolation, lack of transportation, lower incomes, and difficulty in obtaining human services. Moreover, these counties are, for the most part, also adversely affected by the out-migration of the youngest, most productive adults who might normally provide for the dependent population.

The difficulty involved in the delivery of social services is twofold. First, it is very difficult to physically reach those in need and, secondly, it is more expensive to provide services in rural areas. The second aspect has been referred to as the "social cost of space;" that is, low population density coupled with a high degree of geographic

dispersion resulting in a higher unit cost for rural than for urban human and community services.

Recognizing the cost of space phenomenon, it would be advisable to channel some creative thought into the development of a method of "team delivery" of services. This is not a recommendation for fusing any department or divisions of an existing department into a larger, integrated service unit, but it is a suggestion to develop a coordinated or team approach to outreach and service delivery activities. In addition, the interchange among these out-reach workers could very well promote a more "holistic" type of treatment for all receipients.

Finally, the prevention of social ills and not later attempts to correct or ameliorate social problems should be the primary target of social service programs. For example, roots of many social ills on Indian reservations and within other rural areas is the lack of employment opportunities and/or appropriate training programs. The rate of unemployment on Indian reservations is exceptionally high as is the absence of occupational opportunities. For example, in 1974 the unemployment rate for the Blackfeet Reservation was 55.7%. For the Fort Peck Reservation, it was 56.7%, and for the Rocky Boy Reservation, it was 62.7%. In the same year, the unemployment rate for the State was 6.7%. Similarly, high unemployment rates prevail in other rural areas, though they are not as high as those exhibited on the reservations (CSDR, 1975: 27-34; Governor's State Manpower Council, 1975: 68-31).

Likewise, family planning efforts are preventive, in that they can contribute to reducing the number of poverty victims. Similarly, youth programs aimed at diversion are preventive. This train of thought can be extended into the area of developmental disabilities. Here it has been shown that 50% of all developmental disabilities could have

been prevented by applying already existing knowledge (e.g., adequate nutrition, and medical attention, etc.).

Any program or development which can alleviate or reduce the conditions underlying social dependency is preferable to band-aid, stop-gap measures applied after the fact.

SECTION TWO

TARGET POPULATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This section includes the presentation of "target populations." In the context of this report, target populations are defined as the potential number of people who are in need of, or the "target" of some type of social service. The preceding section (Secondary Data Analysis) delineated the social condition and areas of need in Montana. This section of the report expands that analysis by examining the relative size and location of populations in need of social services.

For most of the target populations general nationwide rates were used to determine the prevalence of individuals in need of social services. In most "need" areas a straight percentage has been applied to the population of each county to determine the number of people requiring assistance. This approach does not accurately determine differences which may arise from differential patterns of ethnicity, income, population dispersion and the age structure of a county, etc. While fully recognizing these problems, this study has also had to reckon with the additional difficulty of not having access to specific studies of Montana establishing the prevalence of and contributing factors to social dependency. Thus, although many of the standards used to estimate the size of a target population were adopted from studies of the United States as a whole, the nationwide rate was used unless a more specific standard was available for Montana. In some instances, more than one rate was obtained as a result of divergent findings from one study to another. When the discrepancy could not be resolved, both rates were used resulting in the development of a "target" range stating the minimum and maximum number of potential recipients in need of a given

social service.

Also, the majority of the services funded under Title XX are income conditional. That is, individuals have to meet certain income guidelines before they can receive services. However, the target populations presented here reflect the potential number of individuals in need of help regardless of income. The total number of individuals in need is larger than the number of poor individuals in need. It should also be emphasized, however, that the intensity of the problems associated with and the result of problems such as mental illness, alcohol abuse, and drug abuse, may lead individuals or families who are not eligible for services initially to a debilitating posture where they may require social welfare assistance. The only "target population" for which income eligibility criteria has been applied is family planning services. It was not possible to present total potential population in need of family planning without an income stipulation, since the data was gathered from a secondary source.

In the past Title XX funds have been distributed by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), the designated Title XX agency, and the local agency providing service to those people in Montana who are economically and/or socially disadvantaged. However, the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services has also allocated Title XX funds to other State agencies, especially the Department of Institutitions, to assist in the provision of services compatible with the goals of Title XX. The Department of Institutions has, in the past, received assistance in the areas of mental health, alcohol and drug abuse treatment; the Department of Health received funds for family planning, a mandated service. In keeping with the broad perspective and practice of Title XX, the analysis of target populations includes examination of populations

which have been and may possibly continue to be receipients of Title XX support.

The following information briefly describes the population of Montana, as well as its target populations by county. Included are the sources and methods used in the calculation of these populations.

POPULATION

Montana has fifty-six counties. The population of these counties varies considerably, ranging from approximately 700 persons in Petroleum County to almost 100,000 in Yellowstone. The majority of the State's population resides in rural and small communities of less than 2500 persons. Montana also has seven Indian reservations. The majority of the State's Indian population is located in those counties containing or immediately adjacent to reservation areas. There are, however, substantial numbers of Indians settled in the State's largest urban areas, particularly Great Falls, Missoula, Billings, and Kalispell.

Table D identifies the size and distribution of Montana's population; this table presents the population of Montana by counties (BBER; 1976). The counties are rank-ordered such that those with the most population are listed first. Table 3a of Appendix B shows the size and locations of counties with the largest concentrations of Indian residents.

The information presented in these tables constitutes an important planning tool. When considering the need for social services, those counties with the largest populations and those highly populated by Indian residents will generally have the greatest number of potential social service recipients. However, population size cannot be equated with the "need" for social services. As illustrated in the previous section of this volume, those counties with the more deleterious social conditions and having the most acute need for social services are not necessarily the highly populated locations. Thus, there is a dichotomy which must be resolved in the planning process. By identifying the areas with large population concentrations and/or the size of a specific social service target group as well as the areas of "need", resource allocation

decisions can be made which balance the degree of need against the potential number of recipients.

Table D. POPULATION OF COUNTIES 1975

County	Population	Rank
Yellowstone	97,300	1
Cascade	84,600	2
Missoula	66,500	3
Flathead	44,200	4
Silver Bow	43,200	5
Gallatin	38,800	6
Lewis & Clark	36,900	7
Ravalli	18,500	8
Hill	17,900	9
Lake	17,000	10
Lincoln	15,800	11
Deer Lodge	15,200	12
Valley	13,300	13
Fergus	12,800	14
Custer	12,000	15.5
Park	12,000	15.5
Glacier	11,600	17
Big Horn	10,900	18
Dawson	10,300	19
Roosevelt	10,000	20
Richland	9,700	21
Rosebud	9,300	22
Beaverhead	8,300	23
Sanders	8,000	24
Carbon	7,700	25
Powell	7,400	26
Jefferson	7,200	27
Pondera	6,900	28
Blaine	6,800	29
Teton	6,500	30
Chouteau	6,200	31
Madison	5,800	32
Phillips	5,400	33.5
Sheridan	5,400	33.5
Stillwater	5,300	35.5
Toole	5,300	35.5
Musselshell	4,100	37
Fallon	4,000	38
Mineral	3,500	39
Daniels	3,000	40
Sweet Grass	2,900	41
Broadwater	2,800	42
Granite	2,700	44
Judith Basin	2,700	44
McCone	2,700	44
Liberty	2,500	46
Powder River	2,300	47.5
Wheatland	2,300	47.5
Meagher	2,200	49
Carter	1,900	50.5
Prairie	1,900	50.5
Garfield	1,600	52
Wibaux	1,500	53
Treasure	1,200	54
Golden Valley	900	55
Petroleum	700	56

AGE STRUCTURE

Table E presents a breakdown of Montana's population categorized by age. The table presents three age classifications: 0-19 years; 20-59 years; 60 years and older. In addition, a detailed description of the population less than 5 years of age is presented in Table 9a of the appendix. The age cohorts of Table E were calculated using a cohort survival technique and adjusted to meet the 1975 Bureau of the Census population estimates for Montana.

The age cohorts show the approximate size for each of three, conceptually different groups for each county in the state. The cohorts identify where age-specific programs such as day-care, foster care, and Meals on Wheels, etc. can locate the greatest number of potential clients. Counties with the greatest potential number of recipients for child and youth services are: Yellowstone, Cascade, Missoula, Silver Bow, Gallatin, Lincoln, Hill, Lake, Valley, Glacier, Big Horn, and Ravalli. These same counties are also particularly well suited for day-care programs as indicated by Table 9a of Appendix B (Population Below Age 5). Programs directed toward senior citizens will find the largest number of elderly in the counties with the largest populations. However, as demonstrated in the previous section of this report, the larger, urban counties are not necessarily those with the highest percentage of older citizens. Programs for senior citizens can thus focus either on counties where there are large numbers of elderly, or where the conditions and infirmities of old age shape the character of the county. Table E identifies the counties meeting size criteria; the aging index (Table C) presented in the preceding section pin-points counties with an aged character.

Table E. AGE COHORTS by COUNTY 1975

County	0-19 yrs.	20-60 yrs.	60+ yrs.
Beaverhead	3000	3900	1400
Big Horn	4700	5000	1200
Blaine	2800	2900	1100
Broadwater	1000	1400	400
Carbon	2400	3500	1800
Carter	650	850	400
Cascade	32600	42100	9900
Chouteau	2200	2900	1100
Custer	4500	5400	2100
Daniels	1000	1400	600
Dawson	4200	4600	1500
Deer Lodge	5300	6700	3200
Fallon	1600	1800	600
Fergus	4500	5800	2500
Flathead	16600	21600	6000
Gallatin	14200	20900	3700
Garfield	600	700	300
Glacier	5200	5000	1400
Golden Valley	300	400	200
Granite	900	1300	500
Hill	7000	8600	2500
Jefferson	2900	3400	900
Judith Basin	1000	1100	600
Lake	6300	10400	300
Lewis & Clark	14100	17900	4900
Liberty	1000	1200	300
Lincoln	3200	7200	5400
McCone	1000	1300	400
Madison	2000	2700	1100
Meagher	800	1000	400
Mineral	1400	1600	500
Missoula	24600	35300	6600
Musselshell	1300	1900	900
Park	3900	5800	2300
Petroleum	250	350	100
Phillips	2000	2400	1000
Pondera	2600	3200	1100
Powder River	1000	1000	300
Powell	2700	3600	1100
Prairie	600	900	400
Ravalli	6600	8500	3400
Richland	3700	4300	1700
Roosevelt	4200	4300	1500
Rosebud	3700	3900	1700
Sanders	2900	3700	1400
Sheridan	1900	1400	1100
Silver Bow	15900	19600	7700
Stillwater	1700	2500	1000
Sweet Grass	900	1300	700
Teton	2400	3000	1100
Toole	2000	2300	1000
Treasure	500	500	200
Valley	5500	6200	1600
Wheatland	800	1000	500
Wibaux	400	600	500
Yellowstone	36100	48900	12300

YOUTH SERVICES

Social services for youth (primarily school-age children) fall into two major categories of service. Assistance is given to (1) delinquent youth or youth in need of supervision and (2) youth in need of protection. Services for youth in need of supervision include programs such as foster care, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, shelter for runaways, etc. These programs are designed to prevent a child from entering or continuing a career of delinquency. Youth in need of protection are children who must be sheltered from a harmful environment. For the most part, these children have been abused or neglected by their families and need the assistance of a foster care home.

Estimating the total number of children in need of the various kinds of youth services is difficult. Youth in need of supervision are usually only recognized as such after they have committed some act which brings them to the attention of the police, juvenile authorities or courts. Recognized "delinquents" are only a portion of the total population of youth in need of supervision. A large, and as yet unspecified, population of pre-delinquent youth are in need of youth services. Despite the absence of this data, a partial enumeration of youth in need of supervision is possible through the examination of arrest statistics. Table F details the number and locations of delinquent youth during 1975. During that year, approximately 10,000 young persons were arrested; 1,700 youth were charged with crimes of a felonious nature (Mont. Dept. of Justice, 1975).

Neglected and abused children also constitute a relatively large number of persons in the State. The Neglected and Dependent Children Act of 1974 (Section 10-1301, R.C.M., 1947) defines child abuse to include

Table F.

JUVENILE OFFENSES by COUNTY for 1975

County	Felony	Misdemeanor
Beaverhead	17	72
Big Horn	11	361
Blaine	21	27
Broadwater	8	20
Carbon	14	75
Carter	0	0
Cascade	17	803
Chouteau	10	24
Custer	68	183
Daniels	0	1
Dawson	51	140
Deer Lodge	35	101
Fallon	0	68
Fergus	8	31
Flathead	113	276
Gallatin	57	259
Garfield	3	3
Glacier	1	16
Golden Valley	0	0
Granite*	0	7
Hill	48	475
Jefferson	8	34
Judith Basin	7	5
Lake	39	333
Lewis & Clark	152	699
Liberty	1	13
Lincoln	62	164
McCone	0	0
Madison	5	13
Meagher	8	0
Mineral	5	42
Missoula	289	872
Musselshell	0	0
Park	2	21
Petroleum	0	0
Phillips	4	78
Pondera	4	12
Powder River	0	0
Powell	22	122
Prairie	0	0
Ravalli	24	80
Richland	26	96
Roosevelt	24	407
Rosebud	5	269
Sanders	10	20
Sheridan	0	25
Silver Bow	91	204
Stillwater	1	79
Sweet Grass	5	4
Teton	0	17
Toole	11	44
Treasure	3	5
Valley	8	30
Wheatland	1	0
Wibaux	0	0
Yellowstone	394	1754
Totals	1693	8384

*Granite -- not reported

physical abuse and neglect which can have social, psychological, mental, physical or moral affects upon the child. Despite the law's recognition of the scope of child abuse, the actual amount of this activity is difficult to determine. As a committee on child abuse has stated:

> "Recognizing child abuse is not as easy as it may seem. Because abuse usually occurs in the privacy of the home without witnesses, recognition is often based on deductions; often there is no hard, first-hand evidence...In grappling with the problem of recognition, professionals depend upon a series of clues, which, based on their experience, they look for in diagnosing abuse. These clues are not conclusive..." (The N.Y. State Assembly Select Committee on Child Abuse, 1974:11).

However, it has been estimated that between .4% and 3% of all families in the United States abuse their children (R. Light, 1974: 207). Estimating 1.6 abused children per abusing family, there are between 1,177 and 8,869 abused children in Montana (see Table G). Applying the straight percentage method of estimation to the State's population does not discriminate between differential patterns of child abuse which may be associated with social class, place of residence, ethnicity or other characteristics of the population. Although a significant body of research has investigated the psychological make-up of the "abusing" family, there has been little examination of these families' demographic characteristics. The limited information available, however, does suggest that child abuse is more common in locations characterized by poverty. For Montana, this would imply those counties with Indian reservations, which are characterized by a disproportionate number of poor and young residents. Numerically, the greatest caseloads of abused children will be found in the populous urban areas.

Table G.
1975 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ABUSED CHILDREN by COUNTY

County	Number of Families Abusing	(.004 Estimate)	(.03 Estimate)
Beaverhead	62	13	99
Big Horn	81	17	130
Blaine	50	11	80
Broadwater	21	4	34
Carbon	57	12	91
Carter	14	3	22
Cascade	628	134	1005
Chouteau	46	10	74
Custer	89	19	142
Daniels	22	5	35
Dawson	76	16	122
Deer Lodge	113	24	181
Fallon	30	6	48
Fergus	95	20	152
Flathead	328	70	525
Gallatin	288	61	461
Garfield	12	3	19
Glacier	86	18	138
Golden Valley	7	1	11
Granite	20	4	32
Hill	133	28	213
Jefferson	54	11	86
Judith Basin	20	4	30
Lake	126	27	202
Lewis & Clark	274	58	438
Liberty	19	4	30
Lincoln	117	25	187
McCone	20	4	32
Madison	43	9	69
Meagher	16	3	26
Mineral	26	6	42
Missoula	494	105	790
Musselshell	30	6	48
Park	89	19	142
Petroleum	5	1	8
Phillips	40	9	64
Pondera	51	11	82
Powder River	17	4	27
Powell	55	12	88
Prairie	14	3	22
Ravalli	137	29	219
Richland	72	15	115
Roosevelt	74	16	118
Rosebud	69	15	110
Sanders	59	13	94
Sheridan	40	9	64
Silver Bow	321	68	514
Stillwater	39	8	62
Sweet Grass	22	5	35
Teton	48	10	77
Toole	39	8	62
Treasure	9	2	14
Valley	99	21	158
Wheatland	17	4	27
Wibaux	11	2	18
Yellowstone	722	154	1155
Totals		1177	8869

FAMILY PLANNING

The "at risk" population for family planning services is defined as all fertile women of childbearing age (15-45 years) who are sexually active, and not pregnant or trying to become pregnant. This definition obviously encompasses a sizeable population of the State and nation. In actuality, family planning activities are more narrowly focused. While unintended pregnancies occur in all income groups, the problem is "especially acute and the consequences more serious for low and marginal income persons and adolescents" (Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1975: ii). Thus, the thrust of the Planned Parenthood activities is to serve lower income persons.

The family planning target population includes those women "at risk," as defined above, and whose incomes do not exceed 200% of the poverty level. Incomes below this level correspond with the Title XX guideline of 80% of the median income. Table H indicates the number of women in each county who are both "at risk" and have incomes less than 200% of the poverty level. Approximately 42,000 low income women are in need of family planning services statewide (Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1975).

As shown in Table H, the largest number of women in need of family planning services reside in urban areas. In fact, approximately 25% of those in need are located in Yellowstone and Cascade Counties. In addition, the Guttmacher report points out a particular need for family planning in Deerlodge, Lake, Lincoln, Roosevelt, and Valley Counties.

Table H.
1975 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WOMEN
IN NEED OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE by COUNTY

County	Number Below 200% of Poverty
Beaverhead	557
Big Horn	926
Blaine	562
Broadwater	170
Carbon	423
Carter	129
Cascade	5120
Chouteau	364
Custer	606
Daniels	188
Dawson	583
Deer Lodge	895
Fallon	278
Fergus	760
Flathead	2255
Gallatin	1959
Garfield	99
Glacier	888
Golden Valley	36
Granite	204
Hill	1118
Jefferson	309
Judith Basin	173
Lake	997
Lewis & Clark	1491
Liberty	128
Lincoln	894
McCone	177
Madison	351
Meagher	129
Mineral	166
Missoula	3463
Musselshell	237
Park	638
Petroleum	44
Phillips	445
Pondera	398
Powder River	201
Powell	360
Prairie	111
Ravalli	829
Richland	579
Roosevelt	747
Rosebud	514
Sanders	428
Sheridan	336
Silver Bow	2184
Stillwater	294
Sweet Grass	180
Teton	327
Toole	326
Treasure	76
Valley	883
Wheatland	160
Wibaux	66
Yellowstone	5257

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

The term developmentally disabled encompasses individuals afflicted by conditions of mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism, and related disorders. It has been estimated that 4.5% of the general population is developmentally disabled. Of this 4.5%, two-thirds are mentally retarded and another one third have cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or related neurological disorders. Of those considered mentally retarded, 89.0% are mildly retarded, 6.0% are moderately retarded, 3.5% are severely retarded, and 1.5% are profoundly retarded (President's Committee on Mental Retardation, 1976: 7). The Developmental Disabilities (DD) Division of the State Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services has suggested that 15% of all developmentally disabled persons are substantially impaired by their disability. The substantially afflicted,in the opinion of this report, are those who will be likely recipients of services provided through the DD Division under Title XX funding. Using a prevalence rate of 4.5%, the total DD population of the State is projected to be 33,648 persons. Of this total, 15% or 5,051 individuals are considered to be substantially impaired (Table I).

Section one of this volume pointed out that developmental disabilities appear to be disproportionately more common in impoverished environments, although the greatest number of DD persons will be found in the populous urban areas, simply because there are more people there. Considering these conditions, the focus of DD services probably should be toward counties which are both relatively populous and poor such as Hill, Lake, Glacier, Big Horn and Rosebud.

Table I
1975 ESTIMATED D.D. POPULATION by COUNTY

County	Estimated Total Population	15% of Total Population*
Beaverhead	374	56
Big Horn	491	74
Blaine	306	46
Broadwater	126	19
Carbon	347	52
Carter	86	13
Cascade	3807	571
Chouteau	279	42
Custer	540	81
Daniels	135	20
Dawson	464	70
Deer Lodge	684	103
Fallon	180	27
Fergus	576	86
Flathead	1989	298
Gallatin	1746	262
Garfield	72	11
Glacier	522	78
Golden Valley	41	6
Granite	122	18
Hill	806	121
Jefferson	324	49
Judith Basin	122	18
Lake	765	115
Lewis & Clark	1661	249
Liberty	113	17
Lincoln	711	107
McCone	122	18
Madison	261	39
Meagher	99	15
Mineral	158	24
Missoula	2993	449
Musselshell	185	28
Park	540	81
Petroleum	32	5
Phillips	243	36
Pondera	311	47
Powder River	104	16
Powell	333	50
Prairie	86	13
Ravalli	833	125
Richland	437	66
Roosevelt	450	68
Rosebud	419	63
Sanders	360	54
Sheridan	243	36
Silver Bow	1944	292
Stillwater	239	36
Sweet Grass	131	20
Teton	293	44
Toole	239	36
Treasure	54	8
Valley	599	90
Wheatland	104	16
Wibaux	68	10
Yellowstone	4379	657
Totals	33648	5051

*15% of total population is estimated to be substantially handicapped.

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Commitment and Treatment Act of 1975 defines mental illness as "suffering from a mental disorder" or "any organic, mental, or emotional impairment which has substantial adverse effects on an individual's cognitive or volitional functions" (Section 38-1302,R.C.M. 1947). To determine the number of individuals in need of mental health services, two incidence rates were applied to estimates of the State's population. The two incidence rates resulted in the determination of a range of need with upper and lower limits. The incidence rates were 2% and 10% of total population. These rates are uniform and apply to the entire population regardless of age, economic, and social status. The 2% rate is an estimate based on surveys conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health (1974;5) and represents the minimum level of mental illness.

The 10% rate of mental illness is based upon a U.S. Public Health Service finding:

> the incidence of mental illness is approximately the same in rural as in urban areas (occuring in one individual in ten and one family in four) (Social Welfare Research Institute, 1973:1).

However, research has also documented that rural areas have a greater incidence of mental illness and a need for mental health services. Rejection rates for the U.S. Armed Forces show that 4.5 per thousand rural recruits compared with 3.1 per thousand urban recruits were rejected because of psychosis. For psychoneurosis, the rejection rate was 44 per thousand rural recruits compared with 37 per thousand urban recruits. Also, the overall rejection rate was higher for farmers and farm managers than for any other occupational category (Social Welfare Research In-

stitute, 1973: 1). A Montana survey, Follow-Up of Patients Discharged from Warm Springs Hospital to Select Montana Counties, (Kraenzel and Macdonald, 1971), corroborates the greater need for mental health services in rural areas, specifically Montana.

Using an incidence rate of 2% reveals that 14,946 persons are in need of mental health services in Montana; using the 10% rate, 74,780 persons need mental health services. As with each estimated target population, the mental health target refers to the estimated, potential number of individuals who could use mental health service. Again, the 2% and 10% rates are low and high estimates respectively. The actual incidence level is probably somewhere in-between these two estimates. Given the rural character of many Montana counties, the actual incidence level may even be higher than the projections of this report. See Table J for a breakdown of the potential number of individuals estimated to be in need of mental health services in each of Montana's 56 counties.

Table J. ESTIMATED NUMBER IN NEED OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES by COUNTY 1975

County	2%	10%
Beaverhead	166	830
Big Horn	218	1090
Blaine	136	680
Broadwater	56	280
Carbon	154	770
Carter	38	190
Cascade	1690	8450
Chouteau	124	620
Custer	240	1200
Daniels	60	300
Dawson	206	1030
Deer Lodge	304	1520
Fallon	80	400
Fergus	256	1280
Flathead	884	4420
Gallatin	776	3880
Garfield	32	160
Glacier	232	1160
Golden Valley	18	90
Granite	54	270
Hill	358	1790
Jefferson	144	720
Judith Basin	54	270
Lake	340	1200
Lewis & Clark	738	3790
Liberty	50	250
Lincoln	316	1580
McCone	54	270
Madison	116	580
Meagher	44	220
Mineral	70	350
Missoula	1330	6650
Musselshell	82	410
Park	240	1200
Petroleum	14	70
Phillips	108	540
Pondera	138	690
Powder River	46	230
Powell	148	740
Prairie	38	190
Ravalli	370	1850
Richland	194	970
Roosevelt	200	1000
Rosebud	186	930
Sanders	160	800
Sheridan	108	540
Silver Bow	864	4320
Stillwater	106	530
Sweet Grass	58	290
Teton	130	650
Toole	106	530
Treasure	24	120
Valley	266	1330
Wheatland	46	230
Wibaux	30	150
Yellowstone	1946	9780
Totals	14946	74780

ALCOHOL ABUSE

Present Montana Law defines an alcoholic as:

> . . .a person who habitually lacks self-control as to the use of alcoholic beverages, or uses alcoholic beverages to the extent that his health is substantially impaired or endangered or his social and economic function is substantially disrupted. (Section 80-2709, R.C.M.).

Estimating the potential number of individuals abusing alcohol is difficult since there are no comprehensive studies of alcohol use and abuse in Montana. The Social Research Group at George Washington University has estimated that 8.15% of the nation's total population abuses alcohol (Montana, Department of Institutions, 1975; 1.3). The Montana Department of Institutions has adapted this figure and estimates that 8.5% of Montana's population abuses alcohol. However, a rate of 8.5% is too general for all parts of the State because Montana's ethnic groups exhibit different patterns of alcohol use. Hence, a rate of 8.15% of the total white population was used to calculate the amount of alcohol abuse among non-Indians. The incidence of alcohol abuse is much greater among Indians, estimated to approach 50% of the total Indian population (Montana, Department of Institutions, 1975: 1.3). Some reservation officials have suggested that the 50% rate is too conservative.

In the absence of more detailed information, estimates of the number and location of alcohol abusers are predicated on the assumption that alcohol abuse, with the exception of the Indian population, is proportionately distributed among all Montana counties. As such, the greatest numbers of people with alcohol problems are found in the largest population centers: Yellowstone, Cascade, Silver Bow, Missoula, Gallatin, Flathead and Lewis & Clark counties -- followed by Roosevelt, Big Horn,

Glacier, Hill and Lake. The six latter counties contain a substantial Indian population. These counties not only have large numbers of their residents affected by alcohol problems, but also have the greatest percentages of their population suffering from alcohol infirmities.

When applying the two incidence rates to the total population of Montana, there are a total of 58,248 whites and 16,304 Indians with alcohol problems. Table K shows the incidence and distribution of alcohol abuse for whites and Indians in each of Montana's 56 counties.

Table K.
1975 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ALCOHOL ABUSERS by COUNTY

County	Alcohol Abusers (white)	Alcohol Abusers (Indian)	Alcohol Abusers Total
Beaverhead	673	20	693
Big Horn	515	2287	2802
Blaine	404	924	1328
Broadwater	226	12	238
Carbon	625	16	641
Carter	155	2	157
Cascade	6728	973	7701
Custer	971	41	1012
Daniels	243	8	251
Dawson	833	37	870
Deer Lodge	1216	137	1353
Fallon	324	10	334
Fergus	1036	44	1080
Flathead	3569	204	3773
Gallatin	3151	71	3222
Garfield	130	0	130
Glacier	510	2674	3184
Golden Valley	73	2	75
Granite	218	12	230
Hill	1296	999	2295
Jefferson	581	36	617
Judith Basin	219	4	223
Lake	1169	1326	2495
Lewis & Clark	2959	295	3254
Liberty	203	6	209
Lincoln	1268	120	1388
McCone	218	11	229
Madison	466	43	509
Meagher	178	8	186
Mineral	284	10	294
Missoula	5349	433	5782
Musselshell	334	2	336
Park	974	23	997
Petroleum	57	1	58
Phillips	415	152	567
Pondera	512	309	821
Powder River	184	20	204
Powell	593	64	657
Prairie	153	9	162
Ravalli	1494	83	1577
Richland	786	30	816
Roosevelt	518	1821	2339
Rosebud	576	1116	1692
Sanders	619	223	842
Sheridan	437	19	456
Silver Bow	3484	229	3713
Stillwater	430	14	444
Sweet Grass	236	2	238
Teton	526	25	551
Toole	426	36	462
Treasure	97	2	99
Valley	988	588	1576
Wheatland	186	10	196
Wibaux	122	0	122
Yellowstone	7819	680	8499
Totals	58248	16304	74552

DRUG ABUSE

The prevalence of drug abuse is difficult to determine. Drug abuse, because of its illegal nature, is usually a secret activity. Second, it is difficult to define drug abuse because of the social controversy surrounding the use of certain drugs, especially marijuana. That is, a large percentage of the population may not define a drug as dangerous even though the law may do so. Drug "abuse" in this setting is abuse by violation of the law and not related to the pharmacological properties of the drug. By law, a drug abuser is defined as:

> one who habitually lacks self-control as to the use of drugs, whether legal or illegal, or uses drugs to such an extent that his health is substantially endangered or his social or economic function is substantially disrupted. (80-2709 R.C.M. 1947).

To estimate the amount of drug abuse in Montana, nationwide prevalence rates were used, since these figures differentiate between drug abuse and drug use. The mere use of a drug does not indicate drug abuse and for this reason, it is important to conceptually separate the two activities. The nationwide rates which appear on the following tables (Table L) refer to regular, non-medical use for solvents, marijuana, sedatives, stimulants and heroin (Domestic Council Drug Abuse Task Force, 1975: 23,27). These prevalence rates are in substantial agreement with specific drug abuse rates prepared by the State Addictive Disease Unit (Department of Institutions, 1974).

The estimates of drug abuse which appear in Table L are percentages equally applicable to rural and urban areas alike, since it has been shown that there is no real discrepancy between urban and rural usage (Webb and Collette, 1976: 2), except for the use of illegal narcotics, such as heroin. The prevalence of heroin abuse was calculated only for urban areas, with a population over 10,000. This was done because there

is some evidence which indicates that heroin use needs a subcultural setting to sustain its use. These subcultures generally occur in larger urban areas. Also, for heroin, the prevalence rate established by the Department of Institutions was used in calculating the number of abusers. It should be emphasized that the estimated number of heroin users in Montana (2662) is probably high, since Montana's rural character is not conducive to heroin use.

Marijuana, on the other hand, is a widely used illicit drug. An "estimated 20 percent of all Americans above the age of 11 (25-30 million people) have used it at least once", (Domestic Council Drug Abuse Task Force, 1975: 25). Marijuana is, also, widely used in Montana especially among youth and college age populations. However, only those regularly using* the substance (23,000 Montanans) are presented on Table L as an "at risk" population. Other drugs, ranging from solvents to barbituates and amphetamines each have different rates of abuse.

The "at risk" population of Montana is generally composed of individuals between the ages of 12 years to 65 years, however these figures do not specify individuals mainly at "risk" since drug use varies with age, ethnicity, and so forth. The young are "at risk" much more than the middle aged and elderly.

Numerically, the greatest number of drug abusers will be found in the most populous urban areas. This is especially true for those populous areas with a large proportion of youth, those counties being: Cascade, Missoula, Flathead, Lewis & Clark, Yellowstone, and Glacier.

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*Regular use refers to more than once a week.

Table L.
1975 AT RISK POPULATION FOR DRUGS by COUNTY

County	1% Inhalents	.6% Heroin	4% Marijuana
Beaverhead	65		260
Big Horn	80		320
Blaine	51		204
Broadwater	22		88
Carbon	63		250
Carter	20		62
Cascade	647	507	2586
Chouteau	49		196
Custer	93		372
Daniels	24		96
Dawson	78		310
Deer Lodge	120	92	480
Fallon	31		122
Fergus	102		406
Flathead	343		1372
Gallatin	365	292	1458
Garfield	13		50
Glacier	82		328
Golden Valley	7		28
Granite	22		86
Hill	137		546
Jefferson	55		220
Judith Basin	21		84
Lake	132	102	526
Lewis & Clark	284	221	1136
Liberty	19		76
Lincoln	134		534
McCone	21		84
Madison	25		100
Meagher	41		164
Mineral	27		106
Missoula	517	399	2066
Musselshell	33		132
Park	97	72	386
Petroleum	7		28
Phillips	42		168
Pondera	54		214
Powder River	17		68
Powell	58		230
Prairie	16		62
Ravalli	146	111	584
Richland	75		298
Roosevelt	75		298
Rosebud	71		282
Sanders	63		250
Sheridan	33		132
Silver Bow	336	259	1342
Stillwater	42		168
Sweet Grass	24		94
Teton	40		158
Toole	41		164
Treasure	9		36
Valley	100	80	398
Wheatland	18		72
Wibaux	13		50
Yellowstone	753	587	3014
Totals	5853	2662	23344

Table 1.cont.
1975 AT RISK POPULATION FOR DRUGS by COUNTY

County	.3% Sedatives	.7% Stimulants	1.6% Tranquilizers
Beaverhead	20	46	104
Big Horn	24	56	128
Blaine	15	36	82
Broadwater	7	15	35
Carbon	19	44	100
Carter	5	11	25
Cascade	194	453	1034
Chouteau	15	34	78
Custer	28	65	149
Daniels	7	17	38
Dawson	23	54	124
Deer Lodge	36	84	192
Fallon	9	21	49
Fergus	30	71	162
Flathead	103	240	549
Gallatin	109	255	583
Garfield	4	9	20
Glacier	25	57	131
Golden Valley	2	5	11
Granite	6	15	34
Hill	41	96	218
Jefferson	17	39	88
Judith Basin	6	15	34
Lake	39	92	210
Lewis & Clark	85	200	456
Liberty	6	13	30
Lincoln	40	93	214
McCone	6	15	34
Madison	8	18	40
Meagher	12	29	66
Mineral	8	19	42
Missoula	155	362	826
Musselshell	10	23	53
Park	29	68	154
Petroleum	2	5	11
Phillips	13	29	46
Pondera	16	37	86
Powder River	5	12	27
Powell	17	40	92
Prairie	5	11	25
Ravalli	44	102	234
Richland	22	52	119
Roosevelt	22	52	119
Rosebud	21	49	113
Sanders	19	44	100
Sheridan	10	23	53
Silver Bow	101	235	537
Stillwater	13	29	67
Sweet Grass	7	16	38
Teton	12	28	63
Toole	12	29	66
Treasure	3	6	14
Valley	30	70	159
Wheatland	5	13	29
Wibaux	4	9	20
Yellowstone	226	527	1206
Totals	1752	4088	9317

CONCLUSION

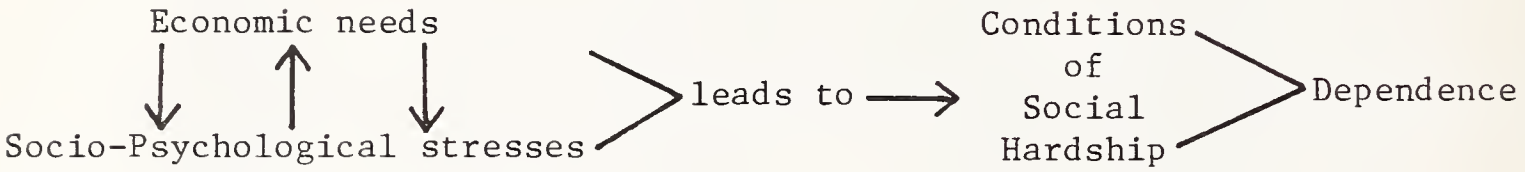
The preceding discussion and tables have outlined the estimated size and distribution of populations which are the targets of social service programs. It is important to reemphasize that target populations are merely estimates of the numbers of people who probably should be reached by social services. As population estimates, the target populations try to predict the number of individuals who may need social services be they mental health services, youth services, aging services, etc.

There is reasonably strong evidence to indicate that the various target populations are not composed of separate and independent populations. Rather, there exists a large overlap between the different target populations. For example, drug abusers will usually abuse more than one drug; those in need of mental health services may also need alcohol abuse services and/or drug abuse services. Similar combinations are applicable to all target populations. As such, it is difficult to specifically identify and compare the relative size of target populations and, thus, the relative need for service.

Regardless of the somewhat indefinite character of the target populations, they are useful and essential in determining social service need. When the target populations are combined with the results of the indexes (section one), it is possible to build a composite picture of the service needs of a county or the state. The indexes provide a definition of the present social service needs by illustrating the types of hardship conditions affecting Montana's counties. To complete this picture, the target populations define the numbers of people in need. Both components are necessary if social services planning is to be successful.

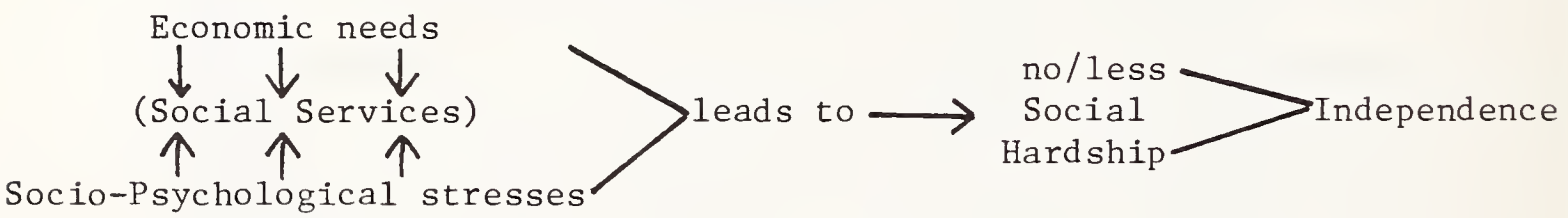
When properly applied, social services can induce rehabilitative change by providing and being an intervener between economic needs and socio-psychological stresses. For example:

WITHOUT SOCIAL SERVICES



Without social services, economic needs and socio-psychological stresses interact with each other. The result is an interdependent situation characterized by social hardship and dependence.

WITH SOCIAL SERVICES



When social services are present, the interaction between economic needs and socio-psychological stresses can be broken. This either eliminates or reduces social hardship while fostering independence. Ideally, the intervention of social services will reduce the number of dependent individuals and their burden to society. Knowing the conditions of hardship and the size of the population so affected can only help lead to better program planning and the effective use of human service resources.

SECTION THREE

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SECTION FOUR

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

The attached appendix contains a description of each variable used in the indexes. First, the variable is identified along with its original source. Second, each variable is described as is the method which was used to update the variable to its 1975 measurement level.

With many of the variables it was necessary to calculate a five-year rate. This was especially crucial with morbitity and mortality rates because in many counties the number of cases were so few that annual rates would not otherwise be reliable.

VARIABLE SOURCES

VARIABLES	SOURCES
1) Percent of population below low-income level	1) estimated from 1970 Census
2) Percent rural-farm population	2) estimated from 1971-1973 Montana Agriculture Statistics and 1970 Census
3) Median income of families	3) estimated from 1974 and 1976 HUD computations
4) Percent Indian population	4) estimated from 1970 Census and 1975 Montana Vital Statistics
5) Rate of low-weight births per 1000 live births	5) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
6) Rate of fetal deaths per 1000 live births	6) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
7) Rate of live births per 1000 population	7) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
8) Percent of population under 5 years	8) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
9) Rate of AFDC cases per 1000 families	9) estimated from Statistical Report (s) Jan. 1975-December, 1975
10) Median age	10) 1970 Census
11) Rate of hepatitis per 1000 population	11) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
12) Rate of salmonellosis and shigellosis per 1000 population	12) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975

13)	1975 population estimates	13) Bureau of Business and Economic Research
14)	Percent of population 65 years or over	14) estimated from 1970 Census
15)	Total death rate per 1000 population	15) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
16)	Rate of deaths due to cerebrovascular diseases per 1000 population	16) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
17)	Rate of deaths due to per 1000 population	17) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
18)	Rate of deaths due to heart disease per 1000 population	18) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
19)	Rate of deaths due to pneumonia and influenza per 1000 population	19) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
20)	Rate of deaths due to other causes per 1000 population	20) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
21)	Rate of deaths due to accidents per 1000 population	21) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975
22)	Rate of infant deaths per 1000 live births	22) estimated from Montana Vital Statistics 1971-1975

VARIABLE DEFINITIONS

NUMBER OF PERSONS BELOW LOW INCOME LEVEL

The U.S. Census defines low income level as the minimal level of income a family can have and still provide the necessities of life: ie, food, shelter, clothing, utilities, etc. Low income levels differ depending on size of family, the relationship of individuals in the family unit and whether it is a farm or non-farm family. The average low-income level of a non-farm family of four with a male head was $3745 in 1970 and was $5038 in 1975.

To calculate the number of persons below the low income level for 1975, the average number of persons per family for 1975 was estimated first. This was accomplished by dividing the total 1970 population by the total number of families for 1970 (U.S. Census). For example, the statewide population was 674,409 and the total number of families was 171,812 (674,409 ÷ 171,812) = 4.042. Hence, the average family size for Montana is 4.042.

The average number of families below low-income was then determined from the average family size and the total number of people below low-income. That is, the average family size (4.042) was divided into the 1975 Provisional County Population Estimates (U.S. Bureau of Census) in order to arrive at an estimated number of families per county for 1975. Then, the estimated number of families was multiplied times the percentages of families below low income per county in 1970 to estimate the total number of families below low-income for 1975.

RURAL FARM POPULATION

The rural farm population consists of all those individuals living on farms in areas of less than 2500 total population.

This projection began by using economic data (Dept. of Agriculture

Statistics; 1970-1973: 12-13). By using the 1970-1973 "all cash receipts" and "cash receipts per farm," an estimated number of farms for these two years was derived. This was accomplished by dividing the "cash receipts per farm" into "all cash receipts."

Once the number of farms for 1970 and 1973 was established, the projected number of farms for 1975 could be ascertained. This was done by establishing a yearly rate of increase or decrease in total numbers per county between 1970 and 1973, and then extrapolating this over a five-year period (i.e., in 1970 there were 327 farms). Therefore, if there was a decrease of 6 farms per year over a five-year period, this would mean a decrease of 30 farms. That is, there would be 297 farms in 1975.

The number of farms was then used to project farm population. By using the number of farms in 1970 and the farm population in 1970, (U.S. Census County and City Data Book; 1972: 292, 304), the average number of people per farm unit was estalished. This figure, people per farm unit,was then multiplied by the 1975 projected number of farms to arrive at the 1975 projected number of farms to arrive at the 1975 projected farm population (i.e., in Yellowstone County, there were 1,204 farms in 1970 with a farm population of 3,458 which equals 2.872 people per farm unit). This multiplied by the 1975 number of farms equals a 1975 estimated farm population of 3,174 for Yellowstone County.

MEDIAN INCOME

The 1975 median income by Counties for Montana was obtained from the HUD Regional Office (Region VIII). These 1975 incomes were projected from the 1970 incomes (U.S. Census) by using a formula which takes into account economic changes in wage determination for each county. Thus, the differences in rate of change among county median incomes reflects the different economic structures of the counties.

NUMBER OF INDIANS

The number of Indians per county for 1975 was calculated from the number of Indians per county for 1970 (U.S. Census). These numbers were adjusted to 1975 to show natural increase and decrease through Indian births and deaths. No migration adjustment was attempted, since the only official source of information on Montana Indian migration is not adequate for this purpose. The number of Indians per county for 1975 was then converted to a percentage for each county.

NUMBER OF LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS

A low weight birth is defined as any live birth which weighs 5 pounds and 8 ounces or less. The number of these births over a five-year period (1971-1975) was totaled for each county. This total was then compared to a five-year total (1971-1975) of live births to obtain the rate of low weight births per 1000 live births for each county.

FETAL DEATHS

Fetal death is defined as the birth of a fetus after 20 weeks of gestation which shows no evidence of life after complete birth. The number of fetal deaths for a five-year period (1971-1975) is totaled for each county. By comparing this total to a five-year total (1971-1975) of live births, the rate of fetal deaths per 1000 live births is obtained for each county.

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS

The total live births for each county were summed over a five-year span (1971-1975). These were then converted to a ratio of live births per 1000 population.

POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS

The number of births from mid-year 1971 to mid-year 1975 for each county was calculated. These births were then aged using age-specific survival rates. Adjustment due to migration was made by applying the proportion of migrants under 5 to the total number of migrants per county and either adding or subtracting this from the survival cohort. These numbers are then compared to each county's population to determine the percentage of population below age 5.

AFDC CASES

AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), cases were tabulated from the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, monthly Statistical Report. This figure was then converted to the average monthly number of cases by dividing total cases by months. This average was then adjusted to the number of families per county to determine the rates per 1000 families.

MEDIAN AGE

There is no acceptable manner of updating this figure from the 1970 Census, and since it appears unlikely that this variable would significantly change over a five-year period, the 1970 Census figures were retained and used for each county.

HEPATITIS

This is a five-year rate arrived at by summing the incidence from 1971 through 1975 for each county and then using total population for the same period, for that county. Rate is expressed as per thousand population.

SHIGELLOSIS AND SALMONELLOSIS

The shigellosis and salmonellosis combined rate is a four-year rate instead of a five-year rate, as calculated for the other variable rates. This is a result of omitting reported cases in 1974, since in that year, there were outbreaks of shigellosis in day-care centers. These cases merely reflect the contagious nature of the disease rather than representing a lack of hygiene, which is indicative of a level of living.

The combined total of both diseases for 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1975 was compared to the same four-year total population for each county. The rate then expressed a four-year rate per 1000 population for each county.

POPULATION 65 AND OLDER

The percent of population over 65 years of age was estimated for each county by applying the 1970 percentage of population over 65 years to 1975 population estimates.

TOTAL DEATHS AND DEATHS DUE TO: CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES, CANCER, HEART DISEASE, PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA, ACCIDENT, AND OTHER CAUSES

Rates were calculated for each cause of death over a five-year span (1971-1975). For each county the total number of deaths was summed and compared to the total populations to give a ratio of deaths per 1000 population.

INFANT DEATHS

Infant deaths are deaths occurring before the age of one year. The rate of infant deaths was calculated for each county by totaling the number of infant deaths for a five-year span (1971-1975). This total was then compared with total live births for the same period of time

(1971-1975), to convert it to a rate of infant deaths per 1000 live births.

The figures used to calculate the preceding mortality rates were obtained from Montana Vital Statistics, 1971-1975.

APPENDIX B

Rank Order of Rates
(Tables 1-5, 7-13, 15-23)

Rank Order of Frequencies
(Tables 1a-5a, 7a-13a, 15a-23a)

Composite Rankings for Indexes
(Tables 6, 14, 24)

Population, Migration and Income Ratios
(Tables 25, 26, 27)

Table 1. FAMILIES BELOW LOW INCOME LEVEL
by COUNTY 1975

County	Percent of Total Families		Standardized Score	Rank
Blaine	25.2%	=	2.6554	1
Glacier	23.4%	=	2.2897	2
Broadwater	22.6%	=	2.1271	3
Big Horn	21.6%	=	1.9240	4
Rosebud	20.0%	=	1.5989	5
Lake	18.2%	=	1.2332	6
Roosevelt	18.1%	=	1.2128	7
Treasure	17.2%	=	1.0300	8
Sweet Grass	16.5%	=	.8878	9
Prairie	16.2%	=	.8268	10
Madison	15.9%	=	.7659	11
Ravalli	15.2%	=	.6236	12
Petroleum	15.0%	=	.5830	13
Pondera	14.5%	=	.4814	14
Carbon	14.3%	=	.4408	15.5
Musselshell	14.3%	=	.4008	15.5
Carter	14.1%	=	.4002	17
Valley	14.0%	=	.3798	18
Meagher	13.4%	=	.2579	19.5
Beaverhead	13.4%	=	.2579	19.5
Garfield	13.1%	=	.1970	21.5
Phillips	13.1%	=	.1970	21.5
Wibaux	12.7%	=	.1157	23
Wheatland	12.6%	=	.0954	24
Stillwater	12.5%	=	.0751	25
Granite	12.3%	=	.0344	26
Richland	11.8%	=	-.0671	27
Fallon	11.5%	=	-.1281	28
Fergus	11.3%	=	-.1687	29
Hill	11.1%	=	-.2094	30
Teton	10.9%	=	-.2500	31.5
Toole	10.9%	=	-.2500	31.5
Sanders	10.8%	=	-.2703	33
Park	10.7%	=	-.2906	34
Judith Basin	10.5%	=	-.3313	35
Powder River	10.3%	=	-.3719	36
Flathead	10.1%	=	-.4125	37
Yellowstone	9.4%	=	-.5548	38
Jefferson	9.0%	=	-.6360	39
Missoula	8.7%	=	-.6970	40
Custer	8.5%	=	-.7376	41
Cascade	8.4%	=	-.7579	42
Sheridan	8.2%	=	-.7986	43
Liberty	8.1%	=	-.8189	44
McCone	8.0%	=	-.8392	45
Mineral	7.9%	=	-.8595	46.5
Silver Bow	7.9%	=	-.8595	46.5
Powell	7.7%	=	-.9002	48
Dawson	7.4%	=	-.9611	49
Daniels	7.2%	=	-1.0017	50
Deer Lodge	7.1%	=	-1.0221	51
Gallatin	7.0%	=	-1.0424	52
Lewis & Clark	6.5%	=	-1.1440	53
Chouteau	6.3%	=	-1.1846	54
Lincoln	5.9%	=	-1.2659	55
Golden Valley	4.0%	=	-1.6519	56

Table 1a. FAMILIES BELOW LOW INCOME LEVEL
by COUNTY 1975

County	Number of Families	Rank
Yellowstone	2,144	1
Cascade	1,765	2
Missoula	1,313	3
Flathead	1,037	4
Silver Bow	813	5
Lake	711	6
Glacier	631	7
Gallatin	610	8
Ravalli	609	9
Lewis & Clark	561	10
Big Horn	524	11
Hill	493	12
Roosevelt	475	13
Blaine	424	14
Valley	416	15
Fergus	355	16
Park	312	17.5
Rosebud	312	17.5
Richland	286	19
Deer Lodge	279	20
Beaverhead	272	21
Carbon	265	22
Lincoln	263	23
Pondera	262	24
Custer	250	25
Madison	205	26
Dawson	201	27
Sanders	200	28
Teton	175	29
Phillips	172	30
Toole	159	31
Stillwater	155	32
Broadwater	145	33
Musselshell	142	34
Jefferson	138	35
Sweet Grass	131	36
Powell	126	37
Sheridan	120	38
Fallon	111	39
Chouteau	100	40
Granite	79	41
Meagher	73	42
Wheatland	72	43
Judith Basin	68	44.5
Prairie	68	44.5
Carter	66	46.5
Powder River	66	46.5
Mineral	63	48
Garfield	55	49
Daniels	53	50.5
McCone	53	50.5
Treasure	51	52
Liberty	50	53
Wibaux	41	54
Petroleum	26	55
Golden Valley	9	56

Table 2. MEDIAN INCOME by COUNTY 1975

County	Estimated 1975 Median Income		Standardized Score	Rank
Blaine	8,700	=	-1.5896	1
Sweet Grass	8,755	=	-1.5462	2
Judith Basin	8,812	=	-1.5012	3
Carbon	8,815	=	-1.4988	4
Meagher	8,844	=	-1.4759	5
Lake	9,039	=	-1.3220	6
Treasure	9,055	=	-1.3094	7
Madison	9,095	=	-1.2778	8
Rosebud	9,141	=	-1.2415	9
Ravalli	9,170	=	-1.2186	10
Musselshell	9,177	=	-1.2131	11
Phillips	9,314	=	-1.1050	12
Garfield	9,332	=	-1.0908	13
Pondera	9,396	=	-1.0403	14
Stillwater	9,600	=	- .8792	15
Petroleum	9,757	=	- .7553	16
Wibaux	9,838	=	- .6914	17
Richland	10,190	=	- .4136	18
Golden Valley	10,252	=	- .3646	19
Broadwater	10,325	=	- .3070	20
Daniels	10,373	=	- .2691	21
Glacier	10,380	=	- .2636	22
Prairie	10,433	=	- .2218	23
Wheatland	10,501	=	- .1681	24
Big Horn	10,597	=	- .0923	25
Carter	10,607	=	- .0845	26
Teton	10,695	=	- .0150	27
McCone	10,837	=	.0971	28
Granite	10,840	=	.0994	29
Park	10,864	=	.1184	30
Custer	10,936	=	.1752	31
Toole	10,965	=	.1981	32
Chouteau	11,165	=	.3560	33
Jefferson	11,173	=	.3623	34
Powell	11,181	=	.3686	35
Fergus	11,226	=	.4041	36
Powder River	11,383	=	.5280	37
Flathead	11,389	=	.5328	38
Sanders	11,438	=	.5722	39
Liberty	11,457	=	.5866	40
Beaverhead	11,488	=	.6109	41
Deer Lodge	11,505	=	.6243	42
Roosevelt	11,543	=	.6543	43
Hill	11,625	=	.7190	44
Cascade	11,707	=	.7837	45
Mineral	11,741	=	.8106	46
Sheridan	11,814	=	.8682	47
Gallatin	11,992	=	1.0087	48
Valley	12,045	=	1.0505	49
Dawson	12,122	=	1.1113	50
Yellowstone	12,358	=	1.2976	51
Silver Bow	12,380	=	1.3149	52
Fallon	12,707	=	1.5730	53
Missoula	12,715	=	1.5793	54
Lincoln	13,259	=	2.0087	55
Lewis and Clark	13,942	=	2.5478	56

Table 3. INDIAN POPULATION by COUNTY 1975

County	Percent of Indian Estimated Population		Standardized Score	Rank
Glacier	46.10	=	3.9976	1
Big Horn	41.96	=	3.5967	2
Roosevelt	36.42	=	3.0603	3
Blaine	27.18	=	2.1655	4
Rosebud	24.00	=	1.8576	5
Lake	15.60	=	1.0442	6
Hill	11.16	=	.6144	7
Pondera	8.90	=	.3955	8
Valley	8.84	=	.3897	9
Phillips	5.62	=	.0779	10
Sanders	5.58	=	.0740	11
Chouteau	2.59	=	-.2154	12
Cascade	2.30	=	-.2455	13
Deer Lodge	2.07	=	-.2658	14
Powell	1.72	=	-.2997	15
Powder River	1.70	=	-.3017	16
Lewis & Clark	1.59	=	-.3123	17
Lincoln	1.52	=	-.3190	18
Madison	1.47	=	-.3239	19
Yellowstone	1.90	=	-.2822	20
Toole	1.34	=	-.3365	21
Missoula	1.30	=	-.3403	22
Silver Bow	1.05	=	-.3646	23
Jefferson	.99	=	-.3704	24
Prairie	.94	=	-.3753	25
Flathead	.92	=	-.3772	26
Ravalli	.90	=	-.3791	27
Broadwater	.86	=	-.3830	28.5
Granite	.86	=	-.3830	28.5
Wheatland	.83	=	-.3859	30
McCone	.78	=	-.3907	31.5
Teton	.78	=	-.3907	31.5
Dawson	.71	=	-.3975	33
Meagher	.72	=	-.3966	34
Sheridan	.70	=	-.3985	35
Fergus	.68	=	-.4004	36
Custer	.67	=	-.4014	37
Richland	.61	=	-.4072	38
Mineral	.57	=	-.4111	39
Daniels	.53	=	-.4150	40
Stillwater	.52	=	-.4159	41
Beaverhead	.47	=	-.4208	42.5
Fallon	.47	=	-.4208	42.5
Liberty	.42	=	-.4256	44
Carbon	.41	=	-.4266	45
Park	.38	=	-.4295	46
Gallatin	.36	=	-.4314	47
Golden Valley	.33	=	-.4343	48.5
Treasure	.33	=	-.4343	48.5
Petroleum	.29	=	-.4382	50
Judith Basin	.26	=	-.4411	51
Carter	.16	=	-.4508	52
Sweet Grass	.14	=	-.4527	53
Musselshell	.10	=	-.4566	54
Garfield	.06	=	-.4605	55
Wibaux	.00	=	-.4663	56

Table 3a. INDIAN POPULATION by COUNTY 1975

County	Total Indians	Rank
Glacier	5,348	1
Big Horn	4,574	2
Roosevelt	3,642	3
Lake	2,651	4
Rosebud	2,232	5
Hill	1,997	6
Cascade	1,946	7
Blaine	1,848	8
Yellowstone	1,360	9
Valley	1,176	10
Missoula	866	11
Pondera	617	12
Lewis & Clark	589	13
Silver Bow	457	14
Sanders	446	15
Flathead	407	16
Phillips	304	17
Deer Lodge	274	18
Lincoln	240	19
Ravalli	166	20
Chouteau	161	21
Gallatin	142	22
Powell	127	23
Fergus	87	24
Madison	85	25
Custer	81	26
Dawson	74	27
Jefferson	71	28.5
Toole	71	28.5
Richland	59	30
Teton	50	31
Park	45	32
Beaverhead	39	33.5
Powder River	39	33.5
Sheridan	38	35
Carbon	32	36
Stillwater	27	37
Broadwater	24	38
Granite	23	39
McCone	21	40
Mineral	20	41
Fallon	19	42.5
Wheatland	19	42.5
Prairie	18	44
Daniels	16	45.5
Meagher	16	45.5
Liberty	11	47
Judith Basin	7	48
Musselshell	4	50
Sweet Grass	4	50
Treasure	4	50
Carter	3	52.5
Golden Valley	3	52.5
Petroleum	2	54
Garfield	1	55
Wibaux	0	56

Table 4. FARM POPULATION by COUNTY 1975

County	Percentage of Total Population		Standardized Score	Rank
Carter	60.74	=	2.6170	1
Powder River	51.09	=	1.9647	2
Judith Basin	49.07	=	1.8282	3
McCone	48.33	=	1.7782	4
Petroleum	45.43	=	1.5822	5
Wibaux	42.93	=	1.4132	6
Chouteau	42.56	=	1.3882	7
Golden Valley	40.78	=	1.2679	8
Garfield	39.00	=	1.1476	9
Phillips	38.93	=	1.1428	10
Prairie	36.32	=	.9664	11
Treasure	35.33	=	.8995	12
Sheridan	33.37	=	.7670	13
Teton	32.09	=	.6805	14
Sweet Grass	32.03	=	.6765	15
Daniels	30.13	=	.5480	16
Liberty	29.48	=	.5041	17
Madison	28.41	=	.4318	18
Richland	25.69	=	.2479	19
Stillwater	25.42	=	.2297	20
Pondera	25.13	=	.2101	21
Wheatland	24.83	=	.1898	22
Blaine	24.49	=	.1668	23
Carbon	23.91	=	.1276	24
Big Horn	23.22	=	.0889	25
Fallon	21.95	=	-.0048	26
Toole	21.68	=	-.0231	27
Fergus	19.52	=	-.1691	28
Roosevelt	18.51	=	-.2374	29
Valley	18.37	=	-.2468	30
Musselshell	17.98	=	-.2731	31
Lake	17.71	=	-.2913	32
Meagher	16.45	=	-.3766	33
Granite	16.33	=	-.3847	34
Beaverhead	15.86	=	-.4165	35
Sanders	15.75	=	-.4239	36
Rosebud	14.92	=	-.4800	37
Broadwater	14.32	=	-.5206	38
Ravalli	13.23	=	-.5604	39
Dawson	13.01	=	-.6091	40
Glacier	12.27	=	-.6591	41
Hill	10.13	=	-.8105	42
Park	10.11	=	-.8051	43
Custer	10.02	=	-.8112	44
Gallatin	7.27	=	-.9971	45
Flathead	6.71	=	-1.0349	46
Powell	6.18	=	-1.0708	47
Jefferson	5.65	=	-1.1066	48
Mineral	4.40	=	-1.1911	49
Lewis & Clark	4.02	=	-1.2173	50
Yellowstone	3.26	=	-1.2681	51
Lincoln	3.23	=	-1.2701	52
Cascade	2.81	=	-1.2985	53
Deer Lodge	1.42	=	-1.3925	54
Missoula	1.08	=	-1.4155	55
Silver Bow	.36	=	-1.4641	56

Table 4a. FARM POPULATION by COUNTY 1975

County	Farm Population	Rate
Yellowstone	3,174	1
Lake	3,011	2
Flathead	2,966	3
Gallatin	2,821	4
Chouteau	2,631	5
Big Horn	2,531	6
Fergus	2,499	7
Richland	2,492	8
Ravalli	2,447	9
Valley	2,443	10
Cascade	2,374	11
Phillips	2,102	12
Teton	2,086	13
Roosevelt	1,851	14
Carbon	1,841	15
Hill	1,813	16
Sheridan	1,802	17
Pondera	1,734	18
Blaine	1,665	19
Madison	1,648	20
Lewis & Clark	1,483	21
Glacier	1,423	22
Rosebud	1,388	23
Stillwater	1,347	24
Dawson	1,340	25
Judith Basin	1,325	26
Beaverhead	1,316	27
McCone	1,305	28
Sanders	1,260	29
Park	1,213	30
Custer	1,202	31
Powder River	1,175	32
Carter	1,154	33
Toole	1,149	34
Sweet Grass	929	35
Daniels	904	36
Fallon	878	37
Liberty	737	38.5
Musselshell	737	38.5
Missoula	721	40
Prairie	690	41
Wibaux	644	42
Garfield	624	43
Wheatland	571	44
Lincoln	510	45
Powell	457	46
Granite	441	47
Treasure	424	48
Jefferson	407	49
Broadwater	401	50
Golden Valley	367	51
Meagher	362	52
Petroleum	318	53
Deer Lodge	216	54
Silver Bow	157	55
Mineral	154	56

Table 5. LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five-Year Rate Per 1,000 Live Births		Standardized Score	Rank
Petroleum	16.13	=	-2.3323	1
Golden Valley	26.67	=	-1.8679	2
Wibaux	29.7	=	-1.7344	3
McCone	38.17	=	-1.3612	4
Garfield	40.82	=	-1.2440	5
Daniels	42.19	=	-1.1841	6
Liberty	43.72	=	-1.1167	7
Dawson	47.42	=	- .9536	8
Richland	47.57	=	- .9470	9
Pondera	50.1	=	- .8356	10
Hill	51.38	=	- .7792	11
Valley	52.72	=	- .7201	12
Stillwater	53.8	=	- .6725	13
Powder River	53.94	=	- .6664	14
Rosebud	55.43	=	- .6007	15
Flathead	58.86	=	- .4490	16
Big Horn	60.58	=	- .3738	17
Blaine	60.75	=	- .3663	18
Beaverhead	60.96	=	- .3571	19
Teton	62.05	=	- .3094	20
Granite	62.22	=	- .3016	21
Fergus	63.01	=	- .2667	22
Sanders	63.21	=	- .2579	23
Sweet Grass	63.64	=	- .2390	24
Sheridan	63.77	=	- .2333	25
Missoula	63.86	=	- .2293	26
Judith Basin	65.87	=	- .1407	27
Roosevelt	66.18	=	- .1271	28
Toole	66.21	=	- .1257	29
Lincoln	66.88	=	- .0962	30
Glacier	67.33	=	- .0764	31
Park	67.7	=	- .0601	32
Phillips	67.84	=	- .0539	33
Ravalli	68.54	=	- .0231	34
Lake	68.58	=	- .0213	35
Yellowstone	71.74	=	.1196	36
Chouteau	74.7	=	.2484	37
Lewis & Clark	75.98	=	.3047	38
Cascade	76.3	=	.3188	39
Wheatland	76.53	=	.3290	40
Gallatin	77.04	=	.3514	41
Carbon	78.16	=	.4008	42
Custer	78.29	=	.4065	43
Prairie	79.47	=	.4585	44
Carter	90.23	=	.9325	45
Fallon	90.36	=	.9383	46
Jefferson	92.64	=	1.0388	47
Madison	96.49	=	1.2084	48
Musselshell	101.01	=	1.4076	49
Meagher	101.06	=	1.4098	50
Mineral	101.31	=	1.4208	51
Broadwater	106.67	=	1.6569	52
Silver Bow	109.88	=	1.7984	53
Treasure	113.04	=	1.9376	54
Deer Lodge	115.7	=	2.0548	55
Powell	123.19	=	2.3848	56

Table 5a. LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five-Year Total Cases	Rank
Petroleum	1	1
Golden Valley	2	2
Wibaux	3	3
Garfield	6	4
Liberty	8	5
McCone	10	6.5
Daniels	10	6.5
Judith Basin	11	8
Prairie	12	9.5
Carter	12	9.5
Treasure	13	11.5
Powder River	13	11.5
Sweet Grass	14	13.5
Granite	14	13.5
Wheatland	15	15
Stillwater	17	16
Meagher	19	17
Sheridan	22	18
Broadwater	24	19
Teton	26	20.5
Pondera	26	20.5
Phillips	27	22
Toole	29	23
Musselshell	30	24.5
Fallon	30	24.5
Mineral	31	26.5
Chouteau	31	26.5
Madison	33	28
Beaverhead	37	29
Sanders	39	31.5
Jefferson	39	31.5
Carbon	39	31.5
Blaine	39	31.5
Richland	44	34
Dawson	46	35
Rosebud	50	36
Fergus	54	37
Park	57	38
Valley	62	39
Big Horn	67	40
Powell	68	41
Roosevelt	73	42.5
Ravalli	73	42.5
Custer	75	44
Hill	80	45
Glacier	81	46
Lake	93	47
Lincoln	105	48
Deer Lodge	129	49
Flathead	184	50
Gallatin	202	51
Lewis & Clark	217	52
Missoula	323	53
Silver Bow	378	54
Yellowstone	557	55
Cascade	576	56

Table 6. POVERTY INDEX by COUNTIES 1975

County	Composite Standardized Score	Rank
Blaine	6.9436	1
Big Horn	6.0757	2
Glacier	5.9682	3
Rosebud	4.8187	4
Petroleum	4.8146	5
Roosevelt	3.5085	6
Wibaux	3.4884	7
Lake	3.3294	8
Garfield	3.2189	9
Pondera	2.9629	10
Sweet Grass	2.8968	11
Judith Basin	2.6977	12
Phillips	2.5786	13
McCone	1.8124	14
Stillwater	1.4406	15
Powder River	1.4325	16
Golden Valley	1.4142	17
Carbon	1.2398	18
Prairie	1.1812	19
Richland	1.1342	20
Carter	.9690	21
Madison	.9432	22
Ravalli	.9258	23
Treasure	.8670	24
Daniels	.5845	25
Granite	.5815	26
Teton	.3642	27
Valley	.1923	28
Broadwater	-.1264	29
Liberty	-.2101	30
Wheatland	-.2616	31
Hill	-.3453	32
Meagher	-.4492	33
Musselshell	-.4834	34
Toole	-.6820	35
Chouteau	-.6820	36
Beaverhead	-.8332	37
Fergus	-.9156	38
Sanders	-.9345	39
Sheridan	-1.0650	40
Park	-1.5835	41
Flathead	-1.9078	42
Fallon	-2.8670	43
Dawson	-2.1254	44
Custer	-2.5305	45
Cascade	-3.4024	46
Jefferson	-3.5141	47
Yellowstone	-3.5223	48
Missoula	-3.8028	49
Gallatin	-3.8310	50
Mineral	-4.6931	51
Lincoln	-4.7675	52
Powell	-5.0241	53
Deer Lodge	-5.3595	54
Lewis & Clark	-5.5261	55
Silver Bow	-5.8015	56

Table 7. FETAL DEATHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five-Year Rate Per 1,000 Live Births		Standardized Score	Rank
Granite	26.67	=	3.2006	1
Liberty	21.86	=	2.2975	2
Wheatland	20.40	=	2.0152	3
Fallon	18.0	=	1.5637	4
Jefferson	16.63	=	1.3003	5
Deer Lodge	16.14	=	1.2062	6
Silver Bow	15.70	=	1.1310	7
Phillips	15.08	=	1.0181	8
Park	14.25	=	.8675	9
Glacier	14.13	=	.8299	10
Lake	14.01	=	.8111	11
Golden Valley	13.3	=	.6794	12
Prairie	13.25	=	.6700	13
Mineral	13.07	=	.6418	14
Blaine	12.46	=	.5289	15
Rosebud	12.2	=	.4724	16
Cascade	11.79	=	.3972	17
Pondera	11.56	=	.3595	18
Sanders	11.35	=	.3219	19
Big Horn	10.85	=	.2278	20
Lincoln	10.83	=	.2090	21
Yellowstone	10.43	=	.1338	22
Hill	10.28	=	.1150	23
Musselshell	10.1	=	.0773	24
Roosevelt	9.97	=	.0585	25
Wibaux	9.90	=	.0397	26
Beaverhead	9.88	=	.0397	27
Missoula	9.69	=	.0021	28
Powell	9.06	=	-.1108	29
Treasure	8.7	=	-.1861	30.5
Sheridan	8.7	=	-.1861	30.5
Daniels	8.44	=	-.2425	32
McCone	7.63	=	-.3930	33
Richland	7.57	=	-.3930	34
Carter	7.52	=	-.4119	35
Custer	7.31	=	-.4495	36
Gallatin	7.25	=	-.4683	37
Dawson	7.22	=	-.4683	38
Teton	7.2	=	-.4683	39
Garfield	6.8	=	-.5436	40
Ravalli	6.57	=	-.5812	41
Stillwater	6.33	=	-.6376	42
Lewis & Clark	6.3	=	-.6376	43
Judith Basin	5.99	=	-.6941	44
Valley	5.95	=	-.6941	45
Fergus	5.83	=	-.7317	46
Meagher	5.32	=	-.8258	47
Flathead	5.12	=	-.8634	48
Chouteau	4.82	=	-.9198	49
Toole	4.57	=	-.9575	50
Broadwater	4.44	=	-.9951	51
Carbon	4.	=	-1.0704	52
Sweet Grass	0	=	-1.8230	53
Powder River	0	=	-1.8230	54
Petroleum	0	=	-1.8230	55
Madison	0	=	-1.8230	56

Table 7a. FETAL DEATHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five-Year Total Cases	Rank
Cascade	89	1
Yellowstone	81	2
Silver Bow	54	3
Missoula	49	4
Lake	19	5.5
Gallatin	19	5.5
Lewis & Clark	18	7.5
Deer Lodge	18	7.5
Lincoln	17	9.5
Glacier	17	9.5
Hill	16	11.5
Flathead	16	11.5
Park	12	13.5
Big Horn	12	13.5
Rosebud	11	15.5
Roosevelt	11	15.5
Blaine	8	17
Valley	7	21
Sanders	7	21
Richland	7	21
Ravalli	7	21
Jefferson	7	21
Dawson	7	21
Custer	7	21
Pondera	6	27
Phillips	6	27
Granite	6	27
Fallon	6	27
Beaverhead	6	27
Powell	5	30.5
Fergus	5	30.5
Wheatland	4	33
Mineral	4	33
Liberty	4	33
Teton	3	36
Sheridan	3	36
Musselshell	3	36
Toole	2	41
Stillwater	2	41
Prairie	2	41
McCone	2	41
Daniels	2	41
Chouteau	2	41
Carbon	2	41
Wibaux	1	48.5
Treasure	1	48.5
Meagher	1	48.5
Judith Basin	1	48.5
Golden Valley	1	48.5
Garfield	1	48.5
Carter	1	48.5
Broadwater	1	48.5
Sweet Grass	0	54.5
Powder River	0	54.5
Petroleum	0	54.5
Madison	0	54.5

Table 8. LIVE BIRTH RATES by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five Year Rate Per 1,000		Standardized Score	Rank
Rosebud	25.0	=	3.1629	1
Glacier	21.4	=	1.8471	2.5
Roosevelt	21.4	=	1.8471	2.5
Hill	21.3	=	1.8105	4
Big Horn	21.1	=	1.7374	5
Powder River	20.0	=	1.3350	6
Treasure	19.8	=	1.2619	7
McCone	19.1	=	1.0059	8
Blaine	18.9	=	.9327	9.5
Richland	18.9	=	.9327	9.5
Petroleum	18.8	=	.8961	11
Valley	18.5	=	.7864	12
Mineral	18.4	=	.7498	13
Lincoln	18.1	=	.6401	14
Cascade	17.9	=	.5669	15.5
Dawson	17.9	=	.5669	15.5
Meagher	17.4	=	.3841	17
Garfield	17.3	=	.3475	18
Fallon	16.9	=	.2012	20
Granite	16.9	=	.2012	20
Lake	16.9	=	.2012	20
Broadwater	16.8	=	.1646	22
Golden Valley	16.7	=	.1280	23
Yellowstone	16.7	=	.1280	23
Sanders	16.3	=	-.0183	25.5
Wheatland	16.3	=	-.0183	25.5
Missoula	16.2	=	-.0549	27.5
Prairie	16.2	=	-.0549	27.5
Custer	16.1	=	-.0914	29.5
Silver Bow	16.1	=	-.0914	29.5
Lewis & Clark	16.0	=	-.1280	31
Powell	15.8	=	-.2012	32
Toole	15.7	=	-.2377	33
Daniels	15.5	=	-.3109	34
Liberty	15.0	=	-.4938	35
Flathead	14.9	=	-.5304	36.5
Phillips	14.9	=	-.5304	36.5
Beaverhead	14.8	=	-.5669	38.5
Musselshell	14.8	=	-.5669	38.5
Pondera	14.7	=	-.6035	40
Gallatin	14.6	=	-.6401	41
Sweet Grass	14.5	=	-.6767	42
Wibaux	14.4	=	-.7132	43
Deer Lodge	14.3	=	-.7498	44
Park	14.2	=	-.7864	45
Carter	14.1	=	-.8230	46
Fergus	13.4	=	-1.0790	47
Chouteau	13.3	=	-1.1156	48
Carbon	13.1	=	-1.1887	49
Jefferson	13.0	=	-1.2253	50.5
Teton	13.0	=	-1.2253	50.5
Judith Basin	12.6	=	-1.3716	52.5
Ravalli	12.6	=	-1.3716	52.5
Stillwater	12.5	=	-1.4086	54
Madison	12.3	=	-1.4813	55.5
Sheridan	12.3	=	-1.4813	55.5

Table 8a. LIVE BIRTHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five-Year Total Births	Rank
Yellowstone	7,764	1
Cascade	7,549	2
Missoula	5,058	3
Silver Bow	3,440	4
Flathead	3,126	5
Lewis & Clark	2,856	6
Gallatin	2,622	7
Lincoln	1,570	8
Hill	1,537	9
Lake	1,356	10
Glacier	1,203	11
Valley	1,176	12
Deer Lodge	1,115	13
Big Horn	1,106	14
Roosevelt	1,103	15
Ravalli	1,065	16
Dawson	970	17
Custer	958	18
Richland	925	19
Rosebud	902	20
Fergus	857	21
Park	842	22
Blaine	642	23
Sanders	617	24
Beaverhead	607	25
Powell	552	26
Pondera	519	27
Carbon	499	28
Toole	438	29
Jefferson	421	30
Teton	419	31
Chouteau	415	32
Phillips	398	33
Sheridan	345	34
Madison	342	35
Fallon	332	36
Stillwater	316	37
Mineral	306	38
Musselshell	297	39
McCone	262	40
Daniels	237	41
Granite	225	42.5
Broadwater	225	42.5
Sweet Grass	220	44
Powder River	214	45
Wheatland	196	46
Meagher	188	47
Liberty	183	48
Judith Basin	167	49
Prairie	151	50
Garfield	147	51
Carter	133	52
Treasure	115	53
Wibaux	101	54
Golden Valley	75	55
Petroleum	62	56

Table 9. POPULATION BELOW AGE FIVE by COUNTY 1975

County	Percentage of Total Populations		Standardized Score	Rank
Lincoln	10.56	=	2.4568	1
Roosevelt	10.41	=	2.3301	2
Glacier	10.15	=	2.0948	3
Big Horn	9.98	=	1.9410	4
Treasure	9.67	=	1.6605	5
Blaine	9.09	=	1.1356	6
Richland	9.06	=	1.1085	7
Powder River	9.04	=	1.0904	8
Mineral	9.00	=	1.0542	9
Valley	8.99	=	1.0452	10
McCone	8.67	=	.7556	11
Cascade	8.62	=	.7103	12
Dawson	8.60	=	.6922	13
Meagher	8.50	=	.6018	14
Hill	8.39	=	.5022	15
Golden Valley	8.33	=	.4479	16
Petroleum	8.29	=	.4117	17
Lake	8.28	=	.4027	18.5
Rosebud	8.28	=	.4027	18.5
Broadwater	8.14	=	.2760	20
Garfield	8.13	=	.2669	21
Sanders	8.05	=	.1946	22
Yellowstone	8.01	=	.1584	23
Wheatland	7.96	=	.1131	24
Prairie	7.89	=	.0498	25
Fallon	7.88	=	.0407	26
Granite	7.85	=	.0136	27
Silver Bow	7.81	=	-.0226	28
Lewis & Clark	7.80	=	-.0317	29
Missoula	7.74	=	-.0860	30
Custer	7.66	=	-.1584	31
Daniels	7.60	=	-.2127	32
Powell	7.59	=	-.2217	33
Toole	7.55	=	-.2579	34
Sweet Grass	7.41	=	-.3846	35
Pondera	7.39	=	-.4027	36
Musselshell	7.37	=	-.4208	37
Liberty	7.28	=	-.5022	38
Flathead	7.21	=	-.5656	39
Beaverhead	7.11	=	-.6560	40
Phillips	7.11	=	-.6560	41
Park	7.08	=	-.6832	42
Gallatin	7.00	=	-.7556	43
Deer Lodge	6.94	=	-.8099	44
Chouteau	6.79	=	-.9456	45
Jefferson	6.71	=	-1.0180	46
Carbon	6.69	=	-1.0361	47
Wibaux	6.60	=	-1.1175	48
Carter	6.58	=	-1.1356	49
Fergus	6.56	=	-1.1537	50
Teton	6.48	=	-1.2261	51
Ravalli	6.46	=	-1.2442	52
Stillwater	6.26	=	-1.4252	53
Madison	6.24	=	-1.4433	54
Judith Basin	6.00	=	-1.6605	55
Sheridan	5.93	=	-1.7238	56

Table 9a. POPULATION BELOW AGE FIVE by COUNTY 1975

County	Total Under Five	Rank
Yellowstone	7,791	1
Cascade	7,292	2
Missoula	5,146	3
Silver Bow	3,372	4
Flathead	3,189	5
Lewis & Clark	2,878	6
Gallatin	2,716	7
Lincoln	1,668	8
Hill	1,502	9
Lake	1,407	10
Valley	1,196	11
Ravalli	1,195	12
Glacier	1,177	13
Big Horn	1,088	14
Deer Lodge	1,055	15
Roosevelt	1,041	16
Custer	919	17
Dawson	886	18
Richland	879	19
Park	850	20
Fergus	840	21
Rosebud	770	22
Sanders	644	23
Blaine	618	24
Beaverhead	590	25
Powell	562	26
Carbon	515	27
Pondera	510	28
Jefferson	483	29
Chouteau	421	30.5
Teton	421	30.5
Toole	400	32
Phillips	384	33
Madison	362	34
Stillwater	332	35
Sheridan	320	36
Fallon	315	37.5
Mineral	315	37.5
Musselshell	302	39
McCone	243	40
Broadwater	228	41.5
Daniels	228	41.5
Sweet Grass	215	43
Granite	212	44
Powder River	208	45
Meagher	187	46
Wheatland	183	47
Liberty	182	48
Judith Basin	162	49
Prairie	150	50
Garfield	130	51
Carter	125	52
Treasure	116	53
Wibaux	99	54
Golden Valley	75	55
Petroleum	58	56

Table 10. MEDIAN AGE by COUNTY 1975

County	Median Age		Standardized Score	Median Age Rank
Glacier	22.1	=	-1.7180	1
Gallatin	23.1	=	-1.4987	2
Big Horn	23.5	=	-1.4109	3
Hill	24.2	=	-1.2574	4
Missoula	24.3	=	-1.2355	5
Roosevelt	24.9	=	-1.1039	6
Cascade	25.1	=	-1.0601	8
Lincoln	25.1	=	-1.0601	8
Powder River	25.1	=	-1.0601	8
Valley	25.2	=	-1.0381	10
Jefferson	25.6	=	- .9504	11
Dawson	25.7	=	- .9285	12
Mineral	26.3	=	- .7969	13.5
Yellowstone	26.3	=	- .7969	13.5
Fallon	26.5	=	- .7530	15.5
Rosebud	26.5	=	- .7530	15.5
Beaverhead	26.8	=	- .6873	17.5
Blaine	26.8	=	- .6873	17.5
Liberty	26.9	=	- .6653	19
McCone	27.8	=	- .4680	20
Lewis & Clark	27.9	=	- .4460	21.5
Richland	27.9	=	- .4460	21.5
Flathead	28.0	=	- .4241	23
Pondera	28.4	=	- .3364	24
Wibaux	28.7	=	- .2706	25
Phillips	29.0	=	- .2048	26
Custer	29.4	=	- .1171	27.5
Toole	29.4	=	- .1171	27.5
Lake	29.8	=	- .0294	29
Granite	30.3	=	.0803	30.5
Silver Bow	30.3	=	.0803	30.5
Choteau	30.5	=	.1241	32
Broadwater	30.6	=	.1461	33
Powell	30.7	=	.1680	34
Sheridan	31.3	=	.2996	35
Carter	31.5	=	.3434	36
Garfield	32.0	=	.4531	37
Sanders	32.2	=	.4970	38
Teton	32.4	=	.5408	39
Fergus	32.5	=	.5627	40.5
Prairie	32.5	=	.5627	40.5
Ravalli	32.6	=	.5847	42.5
Treasure	32.6	=	.5847	42.5
Daniels	33.0	=	.6724	44.5
Meagher	33.0	=	.6724	44.5
Deer Lodge	33.2	=	.7163	46
Madison	34.2	=	.9355	47
Judith Basin	34.3	=	.9575	48
Wheatland	34.5	=	1.0013	49
Petroleum	35.0	=	1.1110	50
Stillwater	35.4	=	1.1987	51
Park	36.3	=	1.3961	52
Sweet Grass	36.8	=	1.5057	53
Musselshell	38.0	=	1.7689	54
Carbon	39.0	=	1.9882	55
Golden Valley	45.6	=	3.4355	56

Table 11. AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN
by COUNTY 1975

County	Caseload per 1,000 Estimated Population		Standardized Scores	Rank
Glacier	32.59	=	4.5795	1
Roosevelt	19.90	=	2.2848	2
Blaine	18.68	=	2.0481	3
Hill	16.54	=	1.6474	4
Rosebud	13.44	=	1.0829	5
Lake	12.76	=	.9736	6
Toole	12.45	=	.9190	7
Big Horn	11.56	=	.7551	8
Pondera	11.45	=	.7368	9
Lincoln	10.95	=	.6458	10
Cascade	10.93	=	.6276	11
Mineral	10.86	=	.6276	12
Silver Bow	10.16	=	.5001	13
Sanders	10.13	=	.4819	14
Golden Valley	10.00	=	.4637	15
Missoula	9.43	=	.3544	16
Valley	9.17	=	.3180	17
Yellowstone	8.99	=	.2816	18
Deer Lodge	8.75	=	.2451	19
Flathead	8.14	=	.1176	20
Richland	7.84	=	.0630	21
Granite	7.78	=	.0630	22
Lewis & Clark	7.67	=	.0448	23
Beaverhead	7.47	=	.0084	24
Park	7.33	=	-.0280	25
Musselshell	7.32	=	-.0280	26
Powell	7.30	=	-.0280	27
Ravalli	6.38	=	-.1920	28
Jefferson	6.11	=	-.2466	29.5
Phillips	6.11	=	-.2466	29.5
Carbon	5.58	=	-.3376	31
Custer	5.08	=	-.4287	32
Sheridan	5.00	=	-.4469	33
Fergus	4.84	=	-.4833	34
Sweetgrass	4.82	=	-.4833	35
Fallon	4.50	=	-.5380	36
Teton	4.46	=	-.5380	37
Wheatland	4.35	=	-.5562	38
Carter	4.21	=	-.5926	39
Dawson	4.17	=	-.5926	40
Meagher	4.09	=	-.6108	41
Stillwater	3.96	=	-.6290	42
Prairie	3.68	=	-.6837	43
Gallatin	3.25	=	-.7565	44
Broadwater	3.21	=	-.7747	45
Petroleum	2.86	=	-.8294	46
Judith Basin	2.59	=	-.8840	47
Treasure	2.50	=	-.9022	48
Choteau	2.42	=	-.9204	49
Liberty	2.40	=	-.9204	50
Daniels	2.33	=	-.9386	51
Wibaux	2.00	=	-.9933	52
Madison	1.89	=	-1.0115	53
Powder River	1.74	=	-1.0479	54
McCone	1.48	=	-1.0843	55
Garfield	1.25	=	-1.1207	56

Table 11a. AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN by COUNTY 1975

County	Average Monthly Caseload	Rank
Cascade	925	1
Yellowstone	875	2
Missoula	627	3
Silver Bow	439	4
Glacier	378	5
Flathead	360	6
Hill	296	7
Lewis & Clark	283	8
Lake	217	9
Roosevelt	199	10
Lincoln	173	11
Deer Lodge	133	12
Blaine	127	13
Big Horn	126	14.5
Gallatin	126	14.5
Rosebud	125	16
Valley	122	17
Ravalli	118	18
Park	88	19
Sanders	81	20
Pondera	79	21
Richland	76	22
Toole	66	23
Beaverhead	62	24.5
Fergus	62	24.5
Custer	61	26
Powell	54	27
Jefferson	44	28
Carbon	43	29.5
Dawson	43	29.5
Mineral	38	31
Phillips	33	32
Musselshell	30	33
Teton	29	34
Sheridan	27	35
Granite	21	36.5
Stillwater	21	36.5
Fallon	18	38
Chouteau	15	39
Sweet Grass	14	40
Madison	11	41
Wheatland	10	42
Broadwater	9	44
Golden Valley	9	44
Meagher	9	44
Carter	8	46
Daniels	7	48
Judith Basin	7	48
Prairie	7	48
Liberty	6	50
McCone	4	51.5
Powder River	4	51.5
Treasure	3	53.5
Wibaux	3	53.5
Garfield	2	55.5
Petroleum	2	55.5

Table 12. HEPATITIS by COUNTY 1975

County	Five Year Rate Per 1,000 Population		Standardized Score	Rank
Big Horn	1.49	=	3.3445	1
Blaine	1.47	=	3.2885	2
Roosevelt	1.00	=	1.9720	3
Valley	.87	=	1.6078	4
Rosebud	.86	=	1.5798	5
Carter	.85	=	1.5518	6
Cascade	.8	=	1.4118	7.5
Glacier	.8	=	1.4118	7.5
Powell	.77	=	1.3277	9
Deer Lodge	.54	=	.6835	10
Missoula	.53	=	.6555	11
Phillips	.49	=	.5434	12
Yellowstone	.46	=	.4594	13
Judith Basin	.45	=	.4314	14
Lewis & Clark	.42	=	.3473	15
Toole	.36	=	.1793	16
Silver Bow	.31	=	.0392	17
Granite	.30	=	.0112	18
Custer	.29	=	-.0168	19.5
Hill	.29	=	-.0168	19.5
Beaverhead	.26	=	-.1008	21.5
Sanders	.26	=	-.1008	21.5
Ravalli	.25	=	-.1289	23.5
Wheatland	.25	=	-.1289	23.5
Mineral	.24	=	-.1569	25
Chouteau	.22	=	-.2129	26.5
Lake	.22	=	-.2129	26.5
Jefferson	.18	=	-.3249	28
Gallatin	.15	=	-.4090	29.5
Musselshell	.15	=	-.4090	29.5
Dawson	.13	=	-.4650	31
Fallon	.10	=	-.5490	32
Fergus	.09	=	-.5770	33.5
Meagher	.09	=	-.5770	33.5
Liberty	.08	=	-.6050	35
Broadwater	.07	=	-.6331	37
Daniels	.07	=	-.6331	37
McCone	.07	=	-.6331	37
Carbon	.05	=	-.6891	39
Flathead	.04	=	-.7171	42.5
Madison	.04	=	-.7171	42.5
Sheridan	.04	=	-.7171	42.5
Stillwater	.04	=	-.7171	42.5
Park	.03	=	-.7451	46
Pondera	.03	=	-.7451	46
Teton	.03	=	-.7451	46
Lincoln	.02	=	-.7731	48.5
Richland	.02	=	-.7731	48.5
Garfield	-	=	-	52.5
Golden Valley	-	=	-	52.5
Petroleum	-	=	-	52.5
Powder River	-	=	-	52.5
Prairie	-	=	-	52.5
Sweet Grass	-	=	-	52.5
Treasure	-	=	-	52.5
Wibaux	-	=	-	52.5

Table 12a. HEPATITIS CASES by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five Year Total	Rank
Cascade	339	1
Yellowstone	215	2
Missoula	164	3
Big Horn	78	4
Lewis & Clark	74	5
Silver Bow	67	6
Valley	55	7
Roosevelt	52	8
Blaine	50	9
Glacier	45	10
Deer Lodge	42	11
Rosebud	31	12
Gallatin	27	13.5
Powell	27	13.5
Hill	21	15.5
Ravalli	21	15.5
Lake	18	17
Custer	17	18
Phillips	13	19
Beaverhead	11	20
Sanders	10	21.5
Toole	10	21.5
Flathead	9	23
Carter	8	24
Chouteau	7	25.5
Dawson	7	25.5
Fergus	6	28
Jefferson	6	28
Judith Basin	6	28
Granite	4	28
Mineral	4	30.5
Musselshell	3	30.5
Wheatland	3	32.5
Carbon	2	32.5
Fallon	2	35.5
Lincoln	2	35.5
Park	2	35.5
Broadwater	1	43
Daniels	1	43
Liberty	1	43
McCone	1	43
Madison	1	43
Meagher	1	43
Pondera	1	43
Richland	1	43
Sheridan	1	43
Stillwater	1	43
Teton	1	43
Garfield	-	52.5
Golden Valley	-	52.5
Petroleum	-	52.5
Powder River	-	52.5
Prairie	-	52.5
Sweet Grass	-	52.5
Treasure	-	52.5
Wibaux	-	52.5

Table 13. SHIGELLOSIS & SALMONELLOSIS
by COUNTY 1975

County	Rate Per 1,000 Population		Standardized Score	Rank
Big Horn	2.434	=	4.9712	1
Roosevelt	2.024	=	4.0642	2
Rosebud	1.273	=	2.4027	3
Glacier	.538	=	.7765	4
Hill	.453	=	.5885	5
Valley	.419	=	.5133	6
Liberty	.412	=	.4978	7.5
Silver Bow	.412	=	.4978	7.5
Prairie	.405	=	.4823	9
Lewis & Clark	.341	=	.3407	10
Blaine	.331	=	.3186	11
Custer	.189	=	.0044	12
Cascade	.137	=	-.0664	13
Toole	.133	=	-.1195	14
Yellowstone	.128	=	-.1305	15
Fallon	.127	=	-.1327	16
Jefferson	.119	=	-.1504	17
Missoula	.110	=	-.1704	18
Teton	.078	=	-.2412	19
Mineral	.076	=	-.2456	20
Dawson	.068	=	-.2633	21
Beaverhead	.061	=	-.2788	22
Flathead	.054	=	-.2942	23
Deer Lodge	.048	=	-.3075	24
Fergus	.039	=	-.3274	25
Powell	.036	=	-.3341	26
Gallatin	.028	=	-.3518	27
Broadwater	.00	=	-	41.5
Carbon	.00	=	-	41.5
Carter	.00	=	-	41.5
Chouteau	.00	=	-	41.5
Daniels	.00	=	-	41.5
Garfield	.00	=	-	41.5
Golden Valley	.00	=	-	41.5
Granite	.00	=	-	41.5
Judith Basin	.00	=	-	41.5
Lake	.00	=	-	41.5
Lincoln	.00	=	-	41.5
McCone	.00	=	-	41.5
Madison	.00	=	-	41.5
Meagher	.00	=	-	41.5
Musselshell	.00	=	-	41.5
Park	.00	=	-	41.5
Petroleum	.00	=	-	41.5
Phillips	.00	=	-	41.5
Pondera	.00	=	-	41.5
Powder River	.00	=	-	41.5
Ravalli	.00	=	-	41.5
Richland	.00	=	-	41.5
Sanders	.00	=	-	41.5
Sheridan	.00	=	-	41.5
Stillwater	.00	=	-	41.5
Sweet Grass	.00	=	-	41.5
Treasure	.00	=	-	41.5
Wheatland	.00	=	-	41.5
Wibaux	.00	=	-	41.5

Table 13a. SHIGELLOSIS & SALMONELLOSIS CASES
by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Four Year Total	Rank
Big Horn	101	1
Roosevelt	84	2
Silver Bow	70	3
Cascade	53	4
Lewis & Clark	48	5
Yellowstone	47	6
Rosebud	34	7
Missoula	27	8
Hill	25	9
Glacier	24	10
Valley	21	11
Blaine	9	13
Custer	9	13
Flathead	9	13
Gallatin	4	15.5
Liberty	4	15.5
Dawson	3	19
Deer Lodge	3	19
Jefferson	3	19
Prairie	3	19
Toole	3	19
Beaverhead	2	23.5
Fallon	2	23.5
Fergus	2	23.5
Teton	2	23.5
Mineral	1	26.5
Powell	1	26.5
Broadwater	-	41.5
Carbon	-	41.5
Carter	-	41.5
Chouteau	-	41.5
Daniels	-	41.5
Garfield	-	41.5
Golden Valley	-	41.5
Granite	-	41.5
Judith Basin	-	41.5
Lake	-	41.5
Lincoln	-	41.5
McCone	-	41.5
Madison	-	41.5
Meather	-	41.5
Musselshell	-	41.5
Park	-	41.5
Petroleum	-	41.5
Phillips	-	41.5
Pondera	-	41.5
Powder River	-	41.5
Ravalli	-	41.5
Richland	-	41.5
Sanders	-	41.5
Sheridan	-	41.5
Stillwater	-	41.5
Sweet Grass	-	41.5
Treasure	-	41.5
Wheatland	-	41.5
Wibaux	-	41.5

Table 14. YOUTH - HARDSHIP INDEX by COUNTY 1975

County	Composite Standardized Score	Rank
Big Horn	14.3879	1
Roosevelt	13.6606	2
Glacier	13.2576	3
Rosebud	9.8574	4
Blaine	8.9397	5
Hill	5.9042	6
Cascade	4.7174	7
Valley	4.6147	8
Lincoln	3.8340	9
Mineral	3.4678	10
Granite	2.9956	11
Silver Bow	1.9738	12
Missoula	1.9362	13
Yellowstone	1.8276	14
Lake	1.7914	15
Fallon	1.3389	16
Richland	.9704	17
Liberty	.9392	18
Dawson	.3984	19
Lewis & Clark	.3815	20
Powell	.2639	21
Wheatland	.0099	22
Treasure	.0066	23
Sanders	- .0314	24
Phillips	- .0804	25
McCone	- .2946	26
Toole	- .3572	27
Deer Lodge	- .4487	28
Powder River	- .6282	29
Jefferson	- .7145	30
Pondera	- .7323	31
Beaverhead	- .8014	32
Prairie	- .9189	33
Custer	-1.0233	34
Gallatin	-1.8826	35
Meagher	-2.1138	36
Carter	-2.1684	37
Flathead	-2.4290	38
Broadwater	-2.5235	39
Garfield	-2.7458	40
Golden Valley	-2.9593	41
Park	-3.1850	42
Daniels	-3.4239	43
Musselshell	-3.5300	44
Petroleum	-3.6984	45
Wibaux	-3.7565	46
Ravalli	-4.5163	47
Choteau	-4.6535	48
Fergus	-4.9148	49
Teton	-4.9848	50
Sheridan	-5.2685	51
Judith Basin	-5.5500	52
Sweet Grass	-6.1161	53
Stillwater	-6.4295	54
Carbon	-6.7238	55
Madison	-7.8254	56

Table 15. PERCENTAGE of TOTAL POPULATION 65+ by COUNTY

County	Rate Per 1,000 Population	Standardized Score	Rank
Carbon	17.39	2.1817	1
Sweet Grass	16.58	1.8998	2
Musselshell	16.28	1.7954	3
Golden Valley	15.57	1.5484	4
Ravalli	14.95	1.3325	5
Stillwater	14.77	1.2699	6
Park	14.76	1.2664	7
Fergus	14.64	1.2246	8
Daniels	14.60	1.2107	9
Madison	14.50	1.1759	10
Prairie	13.70	.8975	11
Carter	13.65	.8801	12
Lake	13.51	.8314	13
Judith Basin	13.50	.8279	14
Sanders	13.44	.8070	15
Phillips	13.37	.7826	16
Wheatland	13.36	.7792	17
Custer	12.73	.5599	18
Broadwater	12.67	.5390	19
Teton	12.48	.4729	20
Wibaux	12.29	.4068	21
Deer Lodge	11.99	.3024	22
Silver Bow	11.87	.2606	23
Sheridan	11.70	.2014	24
Chouteau	11.32	.0692	25
Blaine	11.27	.0518	26
Meagher	11.26	.0483	27
Granite	11.07	-.0179	28
Treasure	10.57	-.1918	29
Richland	10.46	-.2301	30
Flathead	10.45	-.2336	31
Beaverhead	10.44	-.2371	32
Rosebud	10.18	-.3276	33
Pondera	10.12	-.3484	34
Toole	10.09	-.3589	35
McCone	9.98	-.3917	36
Powell	9.91	-.4215	37
Roosevelt	9.57	-.5399	38
Garfield	9.19	-.6721	39
Cascade	7.91	-1.1176	40.5
Mineral	7.91	-1.1176	40.5
Powder River	7.86	-1.1350	42
Liberty	7.80	-1.1559	43
Missoula	7.74	-1.1768	44
Glacier	7.67	-1.2011	45
Jefferson	8.88	-.7800	46
Fallon	8.84	-.7939	47
Dawson	8.82	-.8009	48
Valley	8.68	-.8496	49
Lewis & Clark	8.62	-.8705	50
Hill	8.42	-.9401	51
Yellowstone	8.09	-1.0550	52
Gallatin	8.05	-1.0689	53
Petroleum	6.96	-1.4482	54
Big Horn	6.86	-1.4830	55
Lincoln	5.47	-1.9668	56

Table 15a. POPULATION 65 and OVER by COUNTY-1975

County	Number	Rank
Yellowstone	7872	1
Cascade	6692	2
Missoula	5147	3
Silver Bow	5128	4
Flathead	4619	5
Lewis & Clark	3181	6
Gallatin	3123	7
Ravalli	2766	8
Lake	2297	9
Fergus	1874	10
Deer Lodge	1822	11
Park	1771	12
Custer	1528	13
Hill	1507	14
Carbon	1339	15
Valley	1154	16
Sanders	1075	17
Richland	1015	18
Roosevelt	957	19
Rosebud	947	20
Dawson	908	21
Glacier	890	22
Beaverhead	867	23
Lincoln	864	24
Madison	841	25
Teton	811	26
Stillwater	783	27
Blaine	766	28
Big Horn	751	29
Powell	733	30
Phillips	722	31
Chouteau	702	32
Pondera	698	33
Musselshell	667	34
Jefferson	639	35
Sheridan	632	36
Toole	535	37
Sweet Grass	481	38
Daniels	438	39
Judith Basin	365	40
Broadwater	355	41
Fallon	354	42
Wheatland	307	43
Granite	299	44
Mineral	277	45
McCone	269	46
Prairie	266	47
Carter	259	48
Meagher	248	49
Liberty	195	50
Wibaux	184	51
Powder River	181	52
Garfield	147	53
Golden Valley	140	54
Treasure	127	55
Petroleum	49	56

Table 16. TOTAL DEATHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Rate Per 1,000 Population	Standardized Score	Rank
Wheatland	12.42	2.3885	1
Meagher	12.22	2.2713	2
Sheridan	11.64	1.9316	3
Carbon	11.37	1.7734	4
Prairie	10.99	1.5508	5
Musselshell	10.95	1.5274	6
Silver Bow	10.70	1.3810	7
Sweet Grass	10.39	1.1994	8
Golden Valley	9.77	.8362	9
Fergus	9.72	.8069	10
Custer	9.58	.7249	11
Park	9.56	.7132	12
Carter	9.46	.6546	13
Roosevelt	9.40	.6195	14
Sanders	9.31	.5668	15
Beaverhead	9.27	.5433	16
Blaine	9.15	.4731	17
Madison	9.06	.4203	18
Daniels	8.95	.3559	19
Lake	8.89	.3208	20
Teton	8.82	.2798	21
Ravalli	8.76	.2446	22
Stillwater	8.61	.1567	23
Garfield	8.47	.0747	24
Phillips	8.40	.0337	25
Deer Lodge	8.37	.0162	26
Richland	8.34	-.0014	27
Liberty	8.28	-.0366	28
Toole	8.21	-.0776	29
Wibaux	8.00	-.2006	30
Broadwater	7.98	-.2123	31
Powell	7.96	-.2240	32
Rosebud	7.94	-.2357	33
Glacier	7.90	-.2591	34
Granite	7.89	-.2650	35
Flathead	7.74	-.3529	36.5
McCone	7.74	-.3529	36.5
Hill	7.70	-.3763	38
Big Horn	7.69	-.3821	39
Chouteau	7.67	-.3939	40.5
Judith Basin	7.67	-.3939	40.5
Lewis & Clark	7.46	-.5169	42
Petroleum	6.97	-.8039	43
Treasure	6.72	-1.1261	44.5
Valley	6.72	-1.1261	44.5
Mineral	6.50	-1.0792	46.5
Powder River	6.50	-1.0792	46.5
Pondera	6.45	-1.1085	48
Cascade	6.27	-1.2139	49
Dawson	6.11	-1.3076	50
Yellowstone	6.04	-1.3486	51
Jefferson	5.94	-1.4072	52
Missoula	5.90	-1.4306	53
Fallon	5.84	-1.4658	54
Lincoln	5.73	-1.5009	55
Gallatin	5.11	-1.8934	56

Table 16a. ALL DEATHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five Year Total	Rank
Yellowstone	2815	1
Cascade	2644	2
Silver Bow	2281	3
Missoula	1841	4
Flathead	1628	5
Lewis & Clark	1324	6
Gallatin	917	7
Ravalli	741	8
Lake	714	9
Deer Lodge	651	10
Fergus	620	11
Custer	570	12
Park	567	13
Hill	563	14
Lincoln	496	15
Roosevelt	484	16
Glacier	444	17
Carbon	432	18
Valley	426	19
Richland	408	20
Big Horn	403	21
Beaverhead	381	22
Sanders	353	23
Dawson	332	24
Sheridan	326	25
Blaine	311	26
Rosebud	286	27
Teton	284	28
Powell	278	29
Madison	251	30
Chouteau	240	31
Toole	229	32
Pondera	227	33
Phillips	225	34
Musselshell	220	35
Stillwater	217	36
Jefferson	198	37
Sweet Grass	158	38
Wheatland	149	39
Daniels	137	40
Meagher	132	41
Fallon	115	42
Mineral	108	43
Broadwater	107	44
McCone	106	45
Granite	105	46
Judith Basin	102	47
Liberty	101	48
Prairie	91	49
Carter	89	50
Powder River	78	51
Garfield	72	52
Wibaux	56	53
Golden Valley	44	54
Treasure	39	55
Park	23	56

Table 17. DEATHS due to CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE
by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Rate Per 1,000 Population	Standardized Score	Rank
Golden Valley	2.66	2.5853	1
Wheatland	2.50	2.2361	2
Madison	2.42	2.0615	3
Garfield	2.24	1.6687	4.5
Sweet Grass	2.24	1.6687	4.5
Sheridan	2.21	1.6032	6
Silver Bow	2.07	1.2977	7
Prairie	1.94	1.0140	8
Carter	1.91	.9485	9
Beaverhead	1.90	.9267	10
Musselshell	1.89	.9048	11
Granite	1.88	.8830	12
Ravalli	1.76	.6211	13
Broadwater	1.72	.5338	14
Flathead	1.71	.5120	15
Custer	1.66	.4029	16
Daniels	1.63	.3374	17
Pondera	1.62	.3156	18
Meagher	1.57	.2065	19
Fergus	1.55	.1628	20
Toole	1.54	.1410	21
Phillips	1.53	.1192	22.5
Roosevelt	1.53	.1192	22.5
Lake	1.52	.0973	24
Deer Lodge	1.49	.0319	25.5
Teton	1.49	.0319	25.5
Blaine	1.47	-.0118	27.5
Stillwater	1.47	-.0118	27.5
Mineral	1.45	-.0554	29
Richland	1.43	-.0991	30
Hill	1.42	-.1209	31
Lewis & Clark	1.41	-.1427	32
Powell	1.38	-.2082	33
Park	1.37	-.2300	34
Big Horn	1.35	-.2737	35
Sanders	1.29	-.4046	36
Cascade	1.26	-.4701	37.5
Glacier	1.26	-.4701	37.5
Chouteau	1.25	-.4919	39
Rosebud	1.22	-.5574	40
Petroleum	1.21	-.5792	41
Dawson	1.14	-.7320	42
Valley	1.09	-.8411	43
Missoula	1.08	-.8629	44.5
Yellowstone	1.08	-.8629	44.5
Liberty	1.07	-.8848	46
Treasure	1.03	-.9772	47
Wibaux	1.00	-1.0375	48
Lincoln	.99	-1.0594	49
Judith Basin	.98	-1.0812	50
Gallatin	.94	-1.1685	51
Jefferson	.83	-1.4086	52.5
Powder River	.83	-1.4086	52.5
Fallon	.81	-1.4522	54
McCone	.80	-1.4740	55
Carbon	.53	-2.0633	56

Table 17a CEREBROVASCULAR DEATHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five Year Total	Rank
Yellowstone	401	1
Cascade	303	2
Missoula	260	3
Silver Bow	235	4
Flathead	199	5
Lewis & Clark	160	6
Gallatin	124	7
Ravalli	107	8
Lake	101	9
Daniels	95	10
Deer Lodge	91	11
Park	84	12
Carbon	83	13
Fergus	78	14
Beaverhead	66	15
Sanders	59	16
Hill	57	17
Lincoln	56	18
Richland	54	19
Roosevelt	53	20
Teton	52	21
Dawson	51	22
Glacier	49	23
Sweet Grass	41	24
Big Horn	40	25
Stillwater	39	26
Blaine	36	28
Musselshell	36	28
Toole	36	28
Valley	34	30
Phillips	29	31
Chouteau	28	32
Jefferson	27	33
Madison	26	34
Fallon	25	35.5
Pondera	25	35.5
Daniels	24	37.5
Rosebud	24	37.5
Wheatland	23	39
Powell	22	40
Sheridan	20	41
Granite	17	42
Meagher	16	43
Broadwater	12	44.5
Liberty	12	44.5
Judith Basin	11	46
Prairie	9	47
Golden Valley	8	49
McCone	8	49
Wibaux	8	49
Mineral	6	52
Powder River	6	52
Treasure	6	52
Carter	5	54.5
Garfield	5	54.5
Petroleum	3	56

Table 18. DEATHS due to CANCER by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Rate Per 1,000 Population	Standardized Score	Rank
Musselshell	5.17	1.8676	1
Meagher	5.09	1.7859	2
Silver Bow	4.82	1.5099	3
Park	4.72	1.4076	4
Sheridan	4.68	1.3668	5
Prairie	4.62	1.3054	6
Carbon	4.50	1.1828	7.5
Daniels	4.50	1.1828	7.5
Custer	4.40	1.0805	9
Blaine	4.35	1.0294	10
Fergus	4.34	1.0192	11
Ravalli	4.31	.9886	12
Chouteau	4.12	.7943	13
Phillips	4.03	.7023	14
Toole	4.01	.6819	15
Carter	3.93	.6001	16
Roosevelt	3.92	.5899	17
Garfield	3.88	.5490	18
Liberty	3.85	.5184	19
Sanders	3.77	.4366	20
Powell	3.75	.4161	21.5
Sweet Grass	3.75	.4161	21.5
Stillwater	3.73	.3957	23
Richland	3.72	.3855	24
Lake	3.70	.3650	25
McCone	3.65	.3139	26
Deer Lodge	3.64	.3037	27
Wibaux	3.57	.2321	28
Wheatland	3.50	.1606	29
Flathead	3.38	.0379	30.5
Judith Basin	3.38	.0379	30.5
Teton	3.26	-.0847	32
Powder River	3.17	-.1767	33
Hill	3.15	-.1972	34
Pondera	3.01	-.3403	35
Granite	2.86	-.4936	36
Dawson	2.80	-.5549	37
Lewis & Clark	2.72	-.6367	38.5
Petroleum	2.72	-.6367	38.5
Broadwater	2.68	-.6776	40
Beaverhead	2.60	-.7594	41
Valley	2.54	-.8207	42
Madison	2.53	-.8309	43
Glacier	2.45	-.9127	44
Treasure	2.41	-.9536	45
Missoula	2.35	-1.0149	46
Fallon	2.23	-1.1376	47
Mineral	2.19	-1.1785	48
Lincoln	2.14	-1.2296	49
Gallatin	2.13	-1.2398	50
Yellowstone	2.06	-1.3114	51
Golden Valley	2.00	-1.3727	52
Big Horn	1.97	-1.4034	53
Rosebud	1.94	-1.4341	54
Jefferson	1.51	-1.8736	55
Cascade	1.00	-2.3949	56

Table 18a. CANCER CASES by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five Year Total	Rank
Yellowstone	549	1
Cascade	530	2
Silver Bow	434	3
Flathead	358	4
Missoula	338	5
Lewis & Clark	250	6
Gallatin	168	7
Ravalli	149	8
Lake	122	9
Deer Lodge	116	10
Hill	104	11
Custer	99	12.5
Fergus	99	12.5
Park	91	14
Lincoln	86	15
Roosevelt	79	16
Beaverhead	78	17
Big Horn	71	18.5
Glacier	71	18.5
Carbon	70	20.5
Richland	70	20.5
Valley	69	22
Madison	67	23
Dawson	62	24.5
Sheridan	62	24.5
Pondera	57	26
Blaine	50	27
Sanders	49	28
Powell	48	29.5
Teton	48	29.5
Rosebud	44	31
Toole	43	32
Phillips	41	33
Chouteau	39	34
Musselshell	38	35
Stillwater	37	36
Sweet Grass	34	37
Wheatland	30	38
Jefferson	27	39
Daniels	25	40.5
Granite	25	40.5
Mineral	24	42
Broadwater	23	43
Garfield	19	44
Carter	18	45.5
Prairie	18	45.5
Meagher	17	47
Fallon	16	48
Liberty	13	49.5
Judith Basin	13	49.5
Golden Valley	12	51
McCone	11	52
Powder River	10	53
Wibaux	7	54
Treasure	6	55
Petroleum	4	56

Table 19 DEATHS due to HEART DISEASE by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Rate Per 1,000 Population	Standardized Score	Rank
Sweet Grass	.92	3.4180	1
Beaverhead	.73	2.3056	2
Treasure	.69	2.0714	3
Custer	.67	1.9543	4
Rosebud	.66	1.8958	5
Roosevelt	.58	1.4274	6
Hill	.52	1.0761	7
Phillips	.48	.8419	8
Sanders	.47	.7834	9
Silver Bow	.46	.7248	10
Broadwater	.45	.6663	11.5
Pondera	.45	.6663	11.5
Carter	.42	.4906	13.5
Wheatland	.42	.4906	13.5
Lake	.40	.3735	15.5
Musselshell	.40	.3735	15.5
Glacier	.39	.3150	17
Fergus	.37	.1979	18.5
Meagher	.37	.1979	18.5
Big Horn	.36	.1393	20.5
Toole	.36	.1393	20.5
Chouteau	.35	.0808	22
Deer Lodge	.33	-.0363	23.5
Valley	.33	-.0363	23.5
Carbon	.32	-.0948	25.5
Stillwater	.32	-.0948	25.5
Teton	.31	-.1534	27
Fallon	.30	-.2119	28
Lewis & Clark	.29	-.2705	30.5
Madison	.29	-.2705	30.5
Powell	.29	-.2705	30.5
Sheridan	.29	-.2705	30.5
Jefferson	.28	-.3290	33.5
Wibaux	.28	-.3290	33.5
Blaine	.26	-.4461	35.5
Gallatin	.26	-.4461	35.5
Flathead	.25	-.5047	38.5
Missoula	.25	-.5047	38.5
Powder River	.25	-.5047	38.5
Ravalli	.25	-.5047	38.5
Dawson	.24	-.5632	42
Garfield	.24	-.5632	42
Mineral	.24	-.5632	42
Yellowstone	.23	-.6218	44
Golden Valley	.22	-.6803	45.5
McCone	.22	-.6803	45.5
Cascade	.20	-.7974	48.5
Daniels	.20	-.7974	48.5
Park	.20	-.7974	48.5
Richland	.20	-.7974	48.5
Liberty	.16	-1.0316	51
Lincoln	.15	-1.0902	52
Prairie	.11	-1.3244	53
Judith Basin	.08	-1.5000	54
Granite	.07	-1.5585	55
Petroleum	.00	-1.9684	56

Table 19a. HEART DISEASES by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five Year Total	Rank
Silver Bow	1027	1
Yellowstone	962	2
Cascade	922	3
Missoula	733	4
Flathead	708	5
Lewis & Clark	482	6
Gallatin	382	7
Ravalli	365	8
Lake	297	9
Deer Lodge	283	10
Park	280	11
Fergus	277	12
Custer	262	13
Hill	230	14
Lincoln	209	15
Roosevelt	202	16
Richland	182	17
Valley	161	18
Dawson	152	19
Blaine	148	20
Sanders	143	21
Glacier	138	22
Powell	131	23.5
Sheridan	131	23.5
Chouteau	129	25
Carbon	121	26
Toole	112	27
Phillips	108	28
Beaverhead	107	29
Pondera	106	30
Teton	105	31
Musselshell	104	32
Big Horn	103	33
Stillwater	94	34
Madison	70	35.5
Rosebud	70	35.5
Daniels	69	37
Sweet Grass	57	38
Meagher	55	39
McCone	50	40
Jefferson	49	41
Liberty	47	42
Judith Basin	45	43
Fallon	44	44
Prairie	43	45
Wheatland	42	46
Granite	38	47.5
Powder River	38	47.5
Carter	37	49
Broadwater	36	50.5
Mineral	36	50.5
Garfield	33	52
Wibaux	25	53
Treasure	14	54
Golden Valley	9	55.5
Petroleum	9	55.5

Table 20 PNEUMONIA and INFLUENZA DEATHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Rate Per 1,000 Population	Standardized Score	Rank
Golden Valley	5.77	3.5779	1
Sanders	4.82	2.5770	2
Madison	4.33	2.0608	3
Wheatland	4.17	1.8922	4
Meagher	3.70	1.3971	5
Carter	3.51	1.1969	6
Silver Bow	3.30	.9757	7
Carbon	3.26	.9335	8
Rosebud	3.08	.7439	9
Fergus	3.01	.6701	10
Liberty	2.95	.6069	11
Beaverhead	2.92	.5753	12
Prairie	2.90	.5543	13
Jefferson	2.71	.3541	14.5
Wibaux	2.71	.3541	14.5
Teton	2.67	.3119	16
Roosevelt	2.64	.2803	17
Granite	2.63	.2698	18
Daniels	2.55	.1855	19.5
Lewis & Clark	2.55	.1855	19.5
Musselshell	2.49	.1223	21
Big Horn	2.48	.1118	22
Park	2.43	.0591	23
Glacier	2.42	.0486	24
Valley	2.32	-.0568	25
Hill	2.27	-.1095	26
Lake	2.25	-.1305	27
Blaine	2.23	-.1516	28
Cascade	2.18	-.2043	30
Custer	2.18	-.2043	30
Stillwater	2.18	-.2043	30
Richland	2.17	-.2148	32
Broadwater	2.16	-.2253	33
McCone	2.12	-.2675	34
Deer Lodge	2.10	-.2886	35
Phillips	2.09	-.2991	36
Judith Basin	2.03	-.3623	37
Sheridan	1.96	-.4360	38
Yellowstone	1.92	-.4782	39
Ravalli	1.89	-.5098	40
Petroleum	1.82	-.5835	41
Sweet Grass	1.77	-.6362	42
Chouteau	1.76	-.6468	43
Flathead	1.75	-.6573	44
Toole	1.68	-.7310	45
Powder River	1.67	-.7416	46
Fallon	1.62	-.7942	47
Pondera	1.59	-.8258	48
Mineral	1.56	-.8575	49
Missoula	1.47	-.9523	50
Gallatin	1.36	-1.0682	51
Lincoln	1.33	-1.0998	52
Dawson	1.29	-1.1419	53
Treasure	1.03	-1.4158	54
Garfield	.92	-1.5317	55
Powell	.25	-2.2376	56

Table 20a. INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA CASES by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five Year Total	Rank
Yellowstone	106	1
Silver Bow	98	2
Cascade	86	3
Missoula	78	4
Flathead	53	5
Lewis & Clark	52	6
Gallatin	46	7
Custer	40	8
Hill	38	9
Lake	32	10
Beaverhead	30	11.5
Roosevelt	30	11.5
Deer Lodge	26	13
Fergus	24	14.5
Rosebud	24	14.5
Glacier	22	16
Ravalli	21	17.5
Valley	21	17.5
Big Horn	19	19
Sanders	18	20
Pondera	16	21
Sweet Grass	14	22
Dawson	13	24
Lincoln	13	24
Phillips	13	24
Carbon	12	26.5
Park	12	26.5
Chouteau	11	28
Powell	10	30.5
Richland	10	30.5
Teton	10	30.5
Toole	10	30.5
Blaine	9	33.5
Jefferson	9	33.5
Madison	8	36.5
Musselshell	8	36.5
Sheridan	8	36.5
Stillwater	8	36.5
Broadwater	6	39.5
Fallon	6	39.5
Wheatland	5	41
Carter	4	43.5
Meagher	4	43.5
Mineral	4	43.5
Treasure	4	43.5
Daniels	3	47
McCone	3	47
Powder River	3	48
Garfield	2	50
Liberty	2	50
Wibaux	2	50
Golden Valley	1	53.5
Granite	1	53.5
Judith Basin	1	53.5
Prairie	1	53.5
Petroleum	0	56

Table 21. DEATHS due to OTHER CAUSES by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Rate Per 1,000 Population	Standardized Score	Rank
Wheatland	1.42	2.1969	1
Glacier	1.37	2.0172	2
McCone	1.31	1.8017	3
Judith Basin	1.28	1.6938	4
Big Horn	1.20	1.4064	6
Mineral	1.20	1.4064	6
Roosevelt	1.20	1.4064	6
Broadwater	1.19	1.3705	8
Blaine	1.18	1.3345	9.5
Lake	1.18	1.3345	9.5
Golden Valley	1.11	1.0830	11
Custer	1.07	.9393	12
Treasure	1.03	.7955	13
Meagher	1.02	.7596	14
Daniels	.98	.6159	15
Garfield	.94	.4722	16
Powder River	.92	.4003	17
Petroleum	.91	.3644	18
Rosebud	.86	.1847	19
Beaverhead	.85	.1488	21
Pondera	.85	.1488	21
Silver Bow	.85	.1488	21
Sanders	.82	.0410	23.5
Valley	.82	.0410	23.5
Park	.81	.0050	25
Carbon	.79	-.0668	26
Deer Lodge	.77	-.1387	27
Musselshell	.75	-.2106	28.5
Stillwater	.75	-.2106	28.5
Liberty	.74	-.2465	30
Lincoln	.73	-.2824	31.5
Ravalli	.73	-.2824	31.5
Toole	.72	-.3184	33
Teton	.71	-.3543	34
Flathead	.69	-.4262	35
Granite	.68	-.4621	36
Phillips	.67	-.4980	37.5
Richland	.67	-.4980	37.5
Sweet Grass	.66	-.5340	39
Madison	.65	-.5699	40
Chouteau	.64	-.6058	42
Fergus	.64	-.6058	42
Sheridan	.64	-.6058	42
Hill	.63	-.6418	44
Jefferson	.62	-.6777	45
Lewis & Clark	.61	-.7136	46
Yellowstone	.56	-.8933	47
Prairie	.54	-.9651	48
Carter	.53	-.0011	49
Dawson	.50	-1.1089	50
Powell	.49	-1.1448	51
Fallon	.46	-1.2526	52
Cascade	.44	-1.3245	53
Wibaux	.43	-1.3604	54
Gallatin	.42	-1.3963	55
Missoula	.05	-2.7258	56

Table 21a. DEATHS due to OTHER CAUSES by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five Year Total	Rank
Cascade	920	1
Yellowstone	893	2
Silver Bow	704	3
Missoula	458	4
Lewis & Clark	453	5
Flathead	368	6
Gallatin	245	7
Fergus	192	8
Lake	181	9
Hill	166	10
Deer Lodge	163	11
Ravalli	160	12
Valley	147	13
Park	144	14
Roosevelt	136	15.5
Glacier	136	15.5
Big Horn	130	17.5
Custer	130	17.5
Carbon	124	19
Beaverhead	120	20.5
Madison	120	20.5
Lincoln	115	22
Rosebud	111	23
Richland	106	24
Jefferson	88	25.5
Powell	88	25.5
Teton	86	27
Sanders	83	28
Pondera	78	29
Blaine	76	30
Dawson	70	31
Phillips	56	32
Chouteau	55	34
Sheridan	55	34
Stillwater	55	34
Musselshell	50	36.5
Wheatland	50	36.5
Toole	47	38
Meagher	40	39
Dawson	39	40
Liberty	36	41
Granite	35	42
Carter	33	43
Fallon	32	44
Broadwater	29	45.5
McCone	29	45.5
Judith Basin	27	48
Prairie	27	48
Sweet Grass	27	48
Golden Valley	26	50.5
Mineral	26	50.5
Powder River	20	52
Wibaux	19	53
Garfield	8	54
Petroleum	6	55.5
Treasure	6	55.5

Table 22. DEATH by ACCIDENT by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Rate Per 1,000 Population	Standardized Score	Rank
Sweet Grass	2.70	3.4579	1
Carbon	2.18	2.3489	2
Wheatland	1.92	1.7944	3
Musselshell	1.79	1.5172	4
Golden Valley	1.78	1.4958	5
Beaverhead	1.61	1.1333	6.5
Teton	1.61	1.1333	6.5
Custer	1.60	1.1120	8
Daniels	1.57	1.0480	9
Sanders	1.56	1.0267	10.5
Stillwater	1.56	1.0267	10.5
Meagher	1.48	.8560	12
Park	1.42	.7281	13
Toole	1.29	.4508	14
Granite	1.28	.4295	15
Fallon	1.27	.4082	16
Lake	1.26	.3869	17.5
Ravalli	1.26	.3869	17.5
Fergus	1.22	.3016	19
Deer Lodge	1.17	.1949	20
Wibaux	1.14	.1309	21
Richland	1.10	.0456	22.5
Silver Bow	1.10	.0456	22.5
Phillips	1.08	.0030	24
Blaine	1.06	-.0397	25
Roosevelt	1.03	-.1036	26.5
Treasure	1.03	-.1036	26.5
Liberty	.98	-.2103	28
Prairie	.97	-.2316	29
Flathead	.95	-.2743	30
Dawson	.94	-.2956	31.5
Madison	.94	-.2956	31.5
Broadwater	.90	-.3809	33.5
Lewis & Clark	.90	-.3809	33.5
Chouteau	.89	-.4022	35
Glacier	.87	-.4449	36
Yellowstone	.86	-.4662	37
Jefferson	.83	-.5302	38
Judith Basin	.82	-.5515	39
Hill	.78	-.6368	40
Big Horn	.76	-.6795	41
Cascade	.72	-.7648	42
Pondera	.71	-.7861	43.5
Sheridan	.71	-.7861	43.5
Gallatin	.69	-.8287	45
Rosebud	.66	-.8927	46
Lincoln	.65	-.9140	47
Powell	.63	-.9567	48
Garfield	.59	-1.0420	49
McCone	.58	-1.0633	50
Valley	.54	-1.1486	51
Carter	.53	-1.1700	52
Powder River	.50	-1.2340	53
Mineral	.36	-1.5325	54
Missoula	.16	-1.9591	55
Petroleum	.00	-2.3003	56

Table 22a. DEATH by ACCIDENT by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five Year Total	Rank
Yellowstone	261	1
Missoula	191	2
Cascade	186	3
Silver Bow	180	4
Flathead	144	5
Lewis & Clark	108	6
Lake	95	7
Glacier	77	8
Gallatin	76	9
Custer	64	10
Big Horn	63	11.5
Lincoln	63	11.5
Ravalli	62	13.5
Roosevelt	62	13.5
Deer Lodge	60	15
Valley	52	16
Park	48	17
Hill	46	18
Fergus	41	19
Blaine	40	20.5
Sanders	40	20.5
Beaverhead	35	22
Richland	33	23
Rosebud	31	24
Carbon	30	25.5
Pondera	30	25.5
Dawson	27	27
Teton	23	28
Chouteau	20	30.5
Jefferson	20	30.5
Mineral	20	30.5
Toole	20	30.5
Stillwater	19	33
McCone	18	35.5
Madison	18	35.5
Phillips	18	35.5
Sheridan	18	35.5
Judith Basin	17	39
Powell	17	39
Wheatland	17	39
Broadwater	16	41
Daniels	15	42.5
Musselshell	15	42.5
Meagher	11	44.5
Powder River	11	44.5
Sweet Grass	10	46
Fallon	9	48
Granite	9	48
Liberty	9	48
Garfield	8	50
Treasure	6	51
Carter	5	53
Golden Valley	5	53
Prairie	5	53
Petroleum	3	55.5
Wibaux	3	55.5

Table 23. INFANT DEATHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Standardized Score	Rank
Broadwater	40.00	2.5502	1
Meagher	37.23	2.2316	2
Treasure	34.78	1.9498	3
Powell	32.60	1.6990	4
Wheatland	30.61	1.4701	5
Musselshell	30.30	1.4344	6
Big Horn	29.83	1.3803	7
Fallon	27.11	1.0675	8
Silver Bow	26.59	1.0077	9
Jefferson	26.13	.9548	10
Sanders	24.31	.7454	11
Richland	23.78	.6844	12
Mineral	22.87	.5798	13
Carter	22.55	.5430	14
Glacier	22.44	.5303	15
Liberty	21.86	.4636	16
Lewis & Clark	21.17	.3842	17
Ravalli	20.65	.3244	18
Phillips	20.10	.2611	19
Lake	19.17	.1541	20
McCone	19.08	.1438	21
Yellowstone	18.80	.1116	22
Custer	18.79	.1104	23
Valley	17.85	.0023	24
Granite	17.77	-.0069	25
Gallatin	17.54	-.0333	26.5
Madison	17.54	-.0333	26.5
Pondera	17.34	-.0564	28
Flathead	17.27	-.0644	29
Blaine	17.13	-.0805	30
Daniels	16.88	-.1093	31
Chouteau	16.86	-.1116	32
Lincoln	16.56	-.1461	33
Cascade	16.55	-.1472	34
Dawson	16.49	-.1541	35
Missoula	15.82	-.2312	36
Deer Lodge	15.25	-.2968	37
Hill	14.31	-.4049	38
Golden Valley	13.33	-.5176	39
Rosebud	13.30	-.5211	40
Beaverhead	13.17	-.5360	41
Stillwater	12.65	-.5958	42
Judith Basin	11.98	-.6729	43
Park	11.87	-.6856	44
Sheridan	11.59	-.7178	45
Fergus	11.16	-.7672	46
Carbon	10.02	-.8984	47
Teton	9.54	-.9536	48
Powder River	9.35	-.9754	49
Sweet Grass	9.09	-1.0053	50
Roosevelt	8.16	-1.1123	51
Petroleum	6.96	-1.2504	52
Garfield	6.80	-1.2688	53
Toole	4.56	-1.5264	54
Prairie	0.0	-2.0510	55.5
Wibaux	0.0	-2.0510	55.5

Table 23a. INFANT DEATHS by COUNTY 1971-1975

County	Five Year Total	Rank
Yellowstone	146	1
Cascade	125	2
Silver Bow	91	3
Missoula	80	4
Lewis & Clark	62	5
Flathead	54	6
Gallatin	46	7
Roosevelt	34	8
Big Horn	33	9
Glacier	27	10
Lake	26	11.5
Lincoln	26	11.5
Hill	22	13.5
Ravalli	22	13.5
Valley	21	15
Custer	18	16.5
Powell	18	16.5
Deer Lodge	17	18
Dawson	16	19
Sanders	15	20
Rosebud	12	21
Blaine	11	22.5
Jefferson	11	22.5
Fergus	10	24.5
Park	10	24.5
Broadwater	9	28
Fallon	9	28
Musselshell	9	28
Pondera	9	28
Richland	9	28
Beaverhead	8	31.5
Phillips	8	31.5
Chouteau	7	34
Meagher	7	34
Mineral	7	34
Madison	6	36.5
Wheatland	6	36.5
Carbon	5	38.5
McCone	5	38.5
Daniels	4	43
Granite	4	43
Liberty	4	43
Sheridan	4	43
Stillwater	4	43
Teton	4	43
Treasure	4	43
Carter	3	47
Judith Basin	2	49.5
Powder River	2	49.5
Sweet Grass	2	49.5
Toole	2	49.5
Garfield	1	52.5
Golden Valley	1	52.5
Petroleum	0	54
Prairie	0	54
Wibaux	0	54

Table 24. AGING INDEX by COUNTY 1975

County	Composite Score	Rank
Wheatland	13.4086	1
Sweet Grass	9.8844	2
Meagher	9.7542	3
Musselshell	9.3320	4
Golden Valley	8.5560	5
Silver Bow	7.3518	6
Custer	6.6799	7
Sanders	6.5793	8
Carbon	5.2970	9
Broadwater	4.1637	10
Carter	4.1427	11
Beaverhead	4.1005	12
Daniels	4.0295	13
Lake	3.7330	14
Madison	3.7183	15
Fergus	3.0101	16
Roosevelt	2.6869	17
Ravalli	2.6012	18
Park	2.4664	19
Sheridan	2.2868	20
Blaine	2.1591	21
Phillips	1.9467	22
Stillwater	1.7316	23
Prairie	0.7499	24
Teton	0.6836	25
Deer Lodge	0.0887	26
Treasure	0.0486	27
Richland	-0.7253	28
Rosebud	-1.1442	29
Big Horn	-1.1839	30
Granite	-1.2217	31
Lewis & Clark	-1.5349	32
Toole	-1.5993	33
Chouteau	-1.7079	34
Flathead	-1.9635	35
McCone	-1.9703	36
Liberty	-1.9768	37
Judith Basin	-2.0022	38
Garfield	-2.3132	39
Pondera	-2.3348	40
Hill	-2.3514	41
Glacier	-2.6774	42
Powell	-3.3482	43
Wibaux	-3.8546	44
Mineral	-4.3977	45
Valley	-4.8359	46
Dawson	-5.1951	47
Fallon	-5.6325	48
Jefferson	-5.6974	49
Powder River	-6.8549	50
Yellowstone	-6.9258	51
Cascade	-8.4347	52
Gallatin	-9.1432	53
Petroleum	-9.2062	54
Lincoln	-0.2892	55
Missoula	-10.8583	56

Table 25. POPULATION OF COUNTIES 1975

County	Population	Rank
Yellowstone	97,300	1
Cascade	84,600	2
Missoula	66,500	3
Flathead	44,200	4
Silver Bow	43,200	5
Gallatin	38,800	6
Lewis & Clark	36,900	7
Ravalli	18,500	8
Hill	17,900	9
Lake	17,000	10
Lincoln	15,800	11
Deer Lodge	15,200	12
Valley	13,300	13
Fergus	12,800	14
Custer	12,000	15.5
Park	12,000	15.5
Glacier	11,600	17
Big Horn	10,900	18
Dawson	10,300	19
Roosevelt	10,000	20
Richland	9,700	21
Rosebud	9,300	22
Beaverhead	8,300	23
Sanders	8,000	24
Carbon	7,700	25
Powell	7,400	26
Jefferson	7,200	27
Pondera	6,900	28
Blaine	6,800	29
Teton	6,500	30
Chouteau	6,200	31
Madison	5,800	32
Phillips	5,400	33.5
Sheridan	5,400	33.5
Stillwater	5,300	35.5
Toole	5,300	35.5
Musselshell	4,100	37
Fallon	4,000	38
Mineral	3,500	39
Daniels	3,000	40
Sweet Grass	2,900	41
Broadwater	2,800	42
Granite	2,700	44
Judith Basin	2,700	44
McCone	2,700	44
Liberty	2,500	46
Powder River	2,300	47.5
Wheatland	2,300	47.5
Meagher	2,200	49
Carter	1,900	50.5
Prairie	1,900	50.5
Garfield	1,600	52
Wibaux	1,500	53
Treasure	1,200	54
Golden Valley	900	55
Petroleum	700	56

Table 26.
NET MIGRATION for MONTANA

County	1960-1970* %	1970-1975** %
Beaverhead	6.6	-0.5
Big Horn	-17.9	2.1
Blaine	-27.5	-2.9
Broadwater	-15.9	8.2
Carbon	-15.4	10.0
Carter	-27.6	-5.4
Cascade	-7.1	-2.2
Chouteau	-18.8	-5.6
Custer	-17.2	-3.5
Daniels	-22.7	-3.2
Dawson	-22.2	-13.4
Deer Lodge	-21.9	-5.2
Fallon	-14.0	-5.2
Fergus	-19.2	1.0
Flathead	10.0	8.8
Gallatin	12.3	14.2
Garfield	-18.0	-16.0
Glacier	-25.9	1.1
Golden Valley	-23.7	-2.7
Granite	-15.2	-5.5
Hill	-20.1	-2.2
Jefferson	17.7	34.8
Judith Basin	-19.8	0.3
Lake	1.7	14.5
Lewis & Clark	6.1	6.9
Liberty	-23.6	2.6
Lincoln	26.1	-18.9
McCone	-23.0	-11.4
Madison	-4.3	14.3
Meagher	-27.5	2.5
Mineral	-13.8	12.0
Missoula	14.9	9.0
Musselshell	-25.5	7.7
Park	-19.7	6.3
Petroleum	-28.0	-7.6
Phillips	-19.7	-1.2
Pondera	-24.3	1.7
Powder River	6.6	-23.2
Powell	-13.4	8.4
Prairie	-28.0	5.4
Ravalli	13.2	27.1
Richland	-17.5	-5.7
Roosevelt	-26.2	-3.3
Rosebud	-14.5	45.3
Sanders	-3.3	11.1
Sheridan	-17.8	-7.7
Silver Bow	-16.7	1,0
Stillwater	-18.9	12,1
Sweet Grass	-10.3	-1.2
Teton	-23.2	5.0
Toole	-32.6	-11.3
Treasure	-31.7	8.3
Valley	-56.6	10.2
Wheatland	-18.8	-9.1
Wibaux	-22.4	-2.4
Yellowstone	-2.2	5.2
MONTANA	-8.6	3.7

*1970 Census of population and housing
** Provisional "Estimate of population of Montana".....Counties, 1975

Table 27. RATIO of PER CAPITA INCOME to MEDIAN INCOME

County	Ratio	Rank
Daniels	4.393	1
Chouteau	4.324	2
McCone	4.021	3
Sheridan	3.399	4
Liberty	3.179	5
Toole	2.993	6
Judith Basin	2.896	7
Pondera	2.753	8
Phillips	2.691	9
Blaine	2.494	10
Roosevelt	2.395	11
Prairie	2.366	12
Hill	2.351	13
Garfield	2.330	14
Treasure	2.202	15
Richland	2.198	16
Valley	2.157	17
Carbon	2.142	18
Wibaux	2.139	19
Teton	2.116	20
Meagher	2.091	21
Dawson	2.015	22
Stillwater	1.963	23
Fergus	1.939	24
Sweet Grass	1.932	25
Powder River	1.923	26
Glacier	1.922	27
Carter	1.912	28
Broadwater	1.900	29
Yellowstone	1.813	30
Custer	1.802	31
Musselshell	1.792	32
Wheatland	1.789	33
Cascade	1.779	34
Flathead	1.718	35
Fallon	1.710	36
Park	1.687	37
Lake	1.667	38
Silver Bow	1.638	39
Lewis & Clark	1.629	40
Gallatin	1.622	41
Rosebud	1.606	42
Ravalli	1.544	43
Powell	1.540	44
Deer Lodge	1.531	45
Golden Valley	1.524	46.5
Missoula	1.524	46.5
Sanders	1.520	48
Madison	1.477	49
Beaverhead	1.456	50
Mineral	1.417	51
Big Horn	1.388	52
Granite	1.352	53
Jefferson	1.300	54
Lincoln	1.231	55
Petroleum	.851	56